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ABSTRACT

This is a study of beliefs, attitudes, and behavior with regard to a wide range of legal and illegal drugs. Included are data about coffee, tea, tobacco, and illicit drugs such as marijuana and heroin. The report covers the current situation and highlights trends from two prior studies on drug abuse conducted for the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse. The present survey adds considerable new information reflecting current interests and issues. The report includes summary information of recipient experience with the drugs; user patterns and characteristics; medical usage of psychotherapeutic drugs; findings on other substances such as tea, coffee, cigarettes, and alcohol; and beliefs and attitudes related to drugs. There are also extensive appendixes. Findings of the survey include the fact that the public has more experience with marijuana than with any other psychoactive drugs studied, with the next highest being over-the-counter psychotherapeutic drugs. There are strong age relationships connected with the use of marijuana, social use of illicit drugs is the most common pattern, nearly half the adult population report some experience with prescribed psychotherapeutic drugs, and, finally, virtually no change has been reported in adult cigarette consumption over the past several years whereas a marked increase for young people has been noted. (HH)

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PUBLIC EXPERIENCE WITH PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Part I
MAIN FINDINGS

Research implemented on a subcontract with:

Social Research Group
The George Washington University

for

The National Institute on Drug Abuse
Division of Research
Behavioral and Social Sciences Branch

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Response Analysis

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Chapter 1

Summary Information, Experience with Twelve Types of Drugs*

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* Data on psychotherapeutic drugs are for nonmedical uses only. See Definitions, p. 2, for "nonmedical" use Medical uses of psychotherapeutic drugs are the subject of Chapter 3.

Summary

Chapter 1

1. Marijuana

The public has had more experience with marijuana than with any of the other psychoactive drugs studied. Nearly one adult in five (19%) and more than one young person in five (23%) report ever having used marijuana.

Proportions of the adult public who have ever used marijuana are up slightly this year over previous years (1971-15%; 1972-16%; 1974-19%). Among youth age 12-17, there is a marked increase in the current study over past measures (1971-14%; 1972-14%; 1974-23%).

It appears that most of the increase in marijuana experience among youth occurred during the past year: 9% of this sample indicate that their first use was during the past year. Among adults, there is a reported 2% first use over the past year.

Of adults who have tried marijuana (19%), under half (7%) have used it "within the past month" and are thus classified as current users. A higher proportion among youth are current users: of 23% who have tried marijuana, 12% have used it within the past month.

Among both adults and youth, virtually everyone who has used marijuana within the past month indicated an intention to use it again.

2. Nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs

Among the drugs studied, experience with psychotherapeutic drugs is next in incidence to marijuana, with 13% of the adult public and 10% of the young people reporting some nonmedical experience with an over-the-counter or prescription sedative, tranquilizer, or stimulant. (Although an equal proportion of youth, 10%, also report experience with hashish.)

Comparing over-the-counter with prescription drugs, 8% of adults have used an over-the-counter, and 7% a prescription drug for nonmedical purposes. Among youth, the comparable figures are 6% and 7%.

Differences in experience between types of prescription sedatives, tranquilizers, and stimulants are relatively slight. Also, no more than 1% of adults and 2% of youth can be classified as a current user of any type of prescription psychoactive for nonmedical purposes.

3. Other drugs

Inhalants, hallucinogens: among adults, limited experience (2.0% glue, 4.5% LSD and other hallucinogens). Among youth, somewhat higher "ever used" (8.5% glue, 6.0% LSD).

Cocaine: 3.4% of adults report having had experience with cocaine and 0.7% report using cocaine within the past month. Among youth, 3.0% indicate experience with cocaine, and 1.0% report such usage within the past month.

Opium derivatives.

Heroin: 1.3% of adults and 1.0% of youth indicate experience with this substance; 0.1% of adults and no youth indicate use of heroin within the past month.

Methadone: 0.6% of adults and 0.7% of youth have ever used methadone; 0.1% of adults and 0.2% of youth have used it within the past month.

Other opiates: 3.3% of adults have ever used, with 0.2% usage reported for the past month. 6.1% of youth have ever used, with 0.5% within the past month.

4. Experience with levels of drug abuse

10% of adults and 12% of youth have used one or more of the following drugs: heroin, LSD, cocaine, heroin, methadone, or other opiates.

10% of adults and 15% of youth have used marijuana or glue but nothing "harder."

For 5% of adults and 3% of youth, the extent of their drug abuse has been limited to nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug.

74% of adults and 69% of youth reported no nonmedical use of any drug.

TABLE 1-1

Summary of Adult Experience with Twelve Types of Drugs

Adults (3071)	Ever used	Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year	Never used
Nonmedical use, psychotherapeutic drugs**	13%	2%	3	6	87
Any Rx	7%	1%	2	4	93
Rx sedatives	4%	*%	1	3	96
Rx tranquilizers	3%	*%	1	2	96
Rx stimulants	4%	1%	1	4	96
Any over-the-counter	5%	1%	1	4	95
Marijuana	19%	7%	5	9	81
Hashish	9%	2%	3	4	91
Glue, other inhalants	2.8%	.1%	.2	2.5	97.1
LSD, other hallucinogens	6.1%	.6%	.9	3.8	93.8
Cocaine	5.4%	.7%	1.3	3.4	94.7
Heroin	1.3%	.1%	.2	1.0	98.7
Methadone	.8%	.1%	.2	.5	99.2
Other opiates**	3.3%	.5%	1.0	2.1	96.7

Example of how to read table: Among all adults, 5% report ever using any over-the-counter psychotherapeutic drug for a nonmedical purpose.

*Less than .5%.

**See Definitions, p. 2, for "nonmedical use" and p. 3 for "other opiates." Figures for nonmedical use of Rx tranquilizers do not add to exactly 19% because of "not reported."

TABLE 1-9

Summary of Youth Experience with Twelve Types of Drugs

Youth (1972)	Ever used	Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year	Never used
Nonmedical use, psychotherapeutic drugs[a]	100	50	3	6	40
Any Rx	70	35	3	7	41
Rx sedatives	30	10	6	3	69
Rx tranquilizers	30	10	5	5	67
Rx stimulants[a]	30	14	8	3	65
Any over-the-counter	40	10	5	6	60
Marijuana	55	105	7	6	77
Hashish	100	50	6	3	40
Misc., other inhalants	0.30	.70	5.7	6.1	93.3
LSD, other hallucinogens	0.05	1.50	5.4	5.7	90.5
Cocaine	0.05	1.00	5.7	.4	90.9
Heroin	0.05	∞	.4	.4	99.2
Methadone	.70	.20	.8	.3	99.0
Other opiates[a]	0.10	.50	0.6	0.1	99.3

Example of key to read table: Among all youth, 50 report using any over-the-counter psychotherapeutic drug for a nonmedical purpose.

[b]Less than .05.

[c]See Definitions, p. 5, for "nonmedical use" and p. 9 for "other opiates."

[d]Figures for nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs and stimulants do not add to exactly 100 because of "don't know."

Table 1.1

Trend (%) of Tobacco Users of Drugs (2015-16) (a)

	Males (2017)		Females (2017)	
	Trend (%) in last year	Trend (%)	Trend (%) in last year	Trend (%)
Cannabis use disorder	↑	↑	↑	↑
(a) Yes	↑	↑	↑	↑
(b) Cocaine	↑	↑	↑	↑
(b) Amphetamines	↑	↑	↑	↑
(b) Opioids	↑	↑	↑	↑
(b) Any other cocaine	↑	↑	↑	↑
Opioids	↑	↑	↑	↑
Cocaine	↑	↑	↑	↑
Drug, other amphetamine	↑	↑ (b)	↑ (b)	↑ (b)
LSD, other hallucinogen	↑	↑ (b)	↑ (b)	↑ (b)
Cocaine	↑	↑ (b)	↑ (b)	↑ (b)
Opioids	↑	↑ (b)	↑	↑ (b)
Hallucinogens	↑	↑	↑	↑
Other opioids (c)	↑	↑ (b)	↑ (b)	↑ (b)

Source: Author's own calculations based on data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2015-16.

(a) Yes = ↑, No = ↓, Stable = →

(b) Yes = ↑, No = ↓, Stable = → (c) Other opioids include heroin, methadone, and other prescription opioids.

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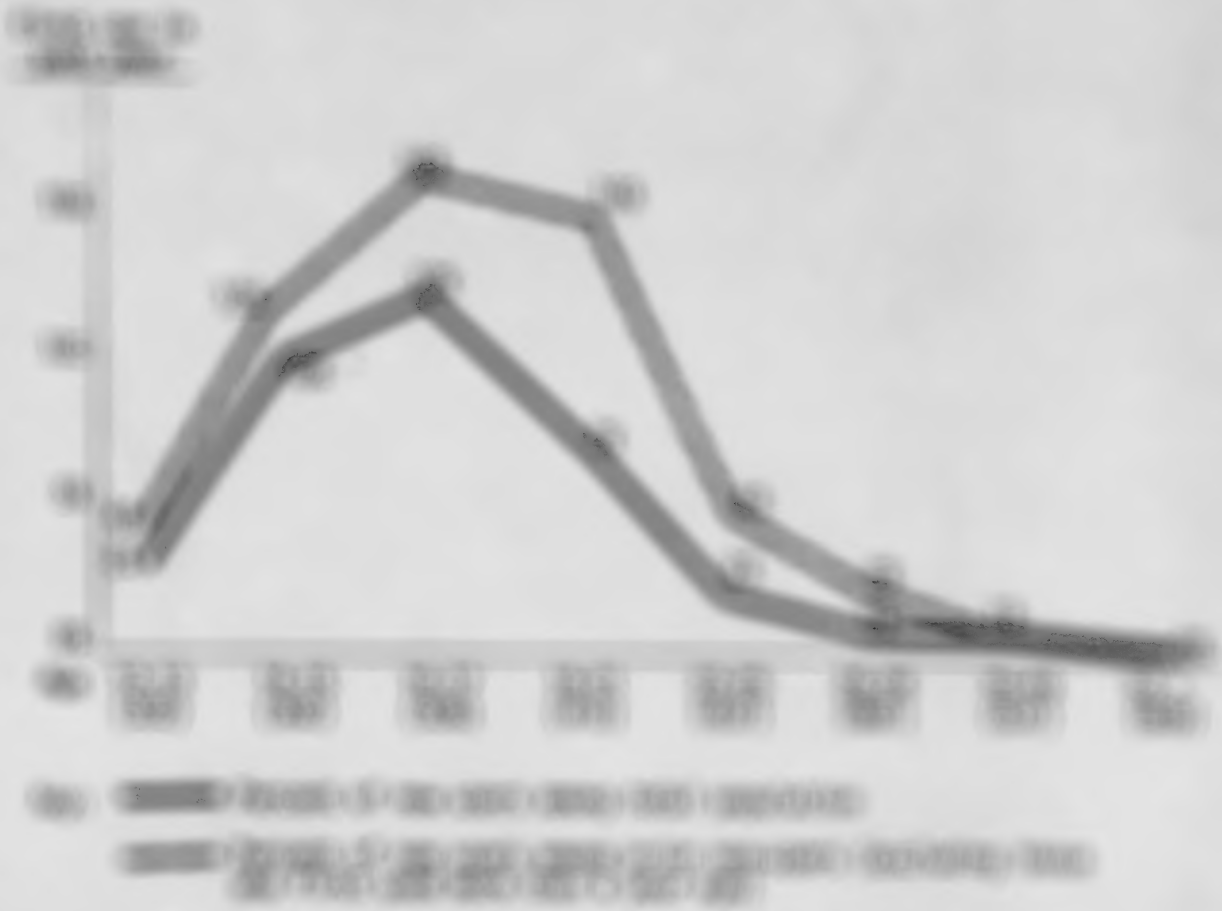

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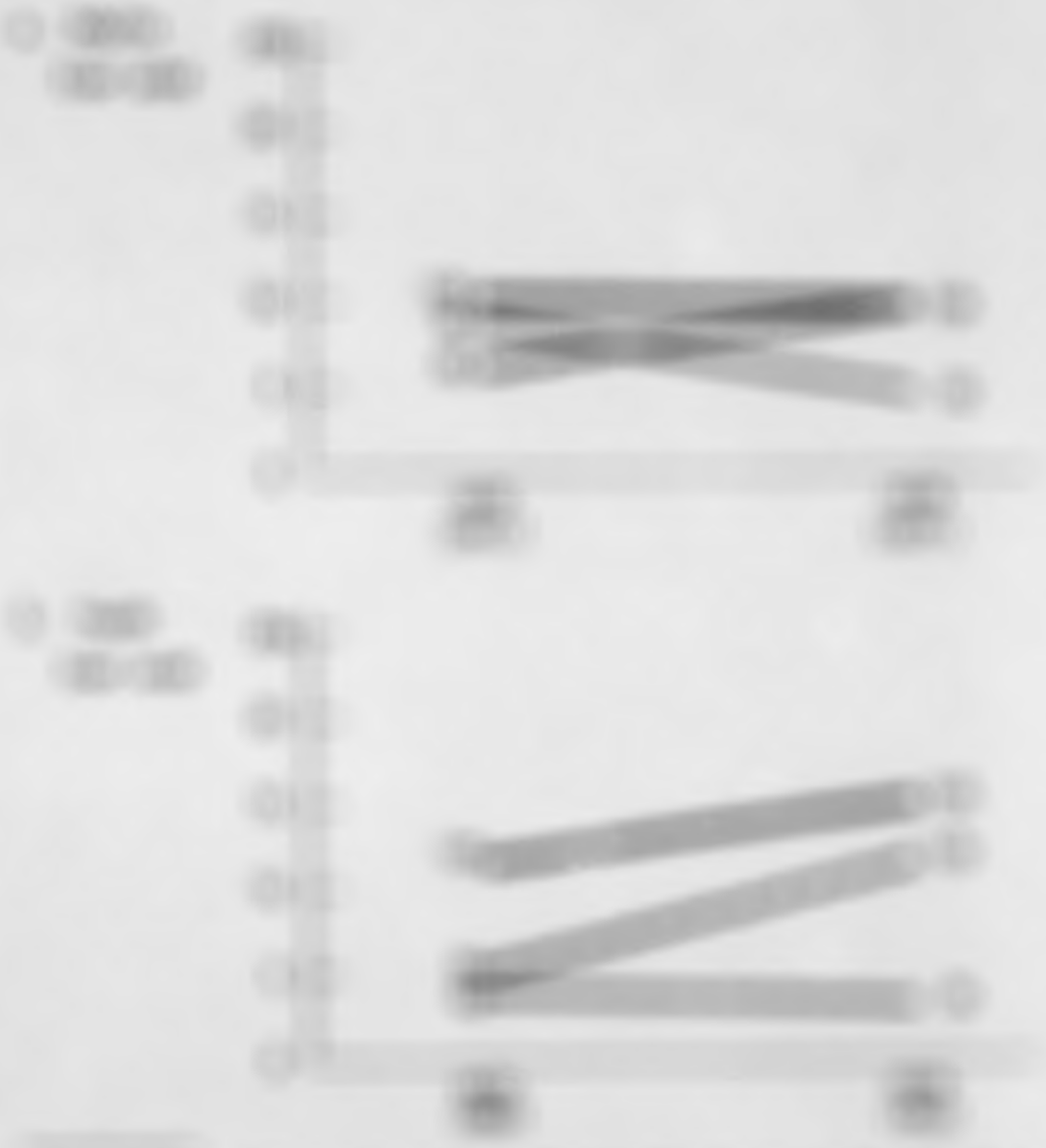

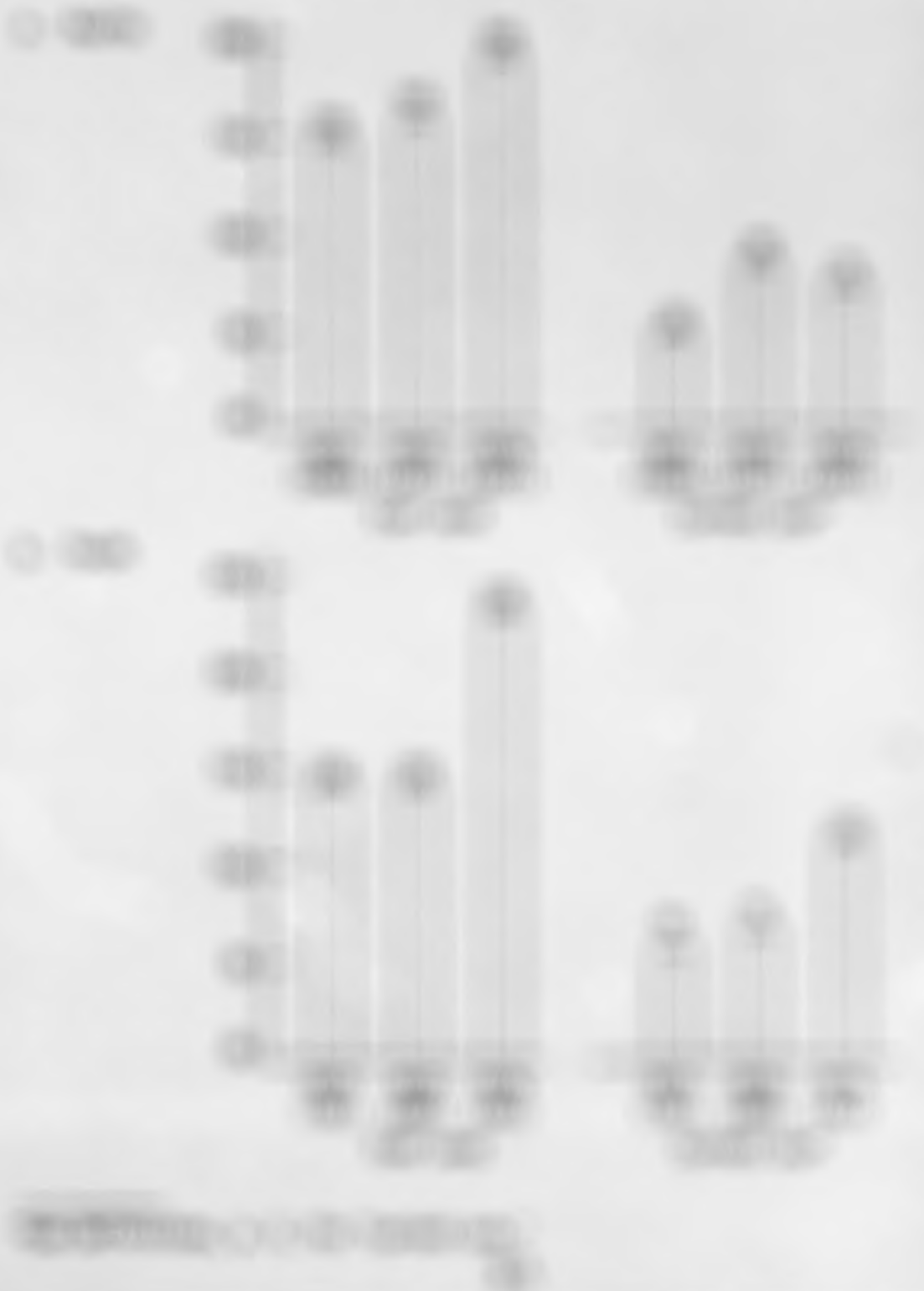

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Psychotherapeutic drugs

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Marijuana

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Patterns of Use

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Table 2-13 Patterns of Use: Hashish

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Table 2-16 Patterns of Use: Cocaine

Table 2-17 Patterns of Use: Heroin

Table 2-18 Patterns of Use: Methadone

Table 2-19 Patterns of Use: Other Opiates

Summary

Chapter 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG USERS

1. Nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs

Overall levels of adult and youth experience with psychotherapeutic drugs is quite similar, with 13% and 12% having ever tried them. Use of any of the 6+ drugs does not differ at all between the two samples in the aggregate. Yet these results merely mask otherwise strong age relationships. Fully 20% of adults 18-25 have ever used one of these drugs, compared to only 5% of adults over 25, or 4% of youths 12-17. Nonmedical use of these drugs differs substantially from the medical pattern, where the 18-25 cohort had least often had these drugs prescribed for them (see Chapter 3).

These same age and education patterns hold when turning to current nonmedical use. More important, however, is the finding that relatively few people are current users. Even among 18-25 year olds -- 20% of whom have ever used them -- only 6% are current users. Overall, only 2% of adults and youth fulfill this definition of current use.

Making comparisons across time of 6+ drugs (1972 to 1976), we find a 3 percentage point decline of use for adults (from 11% to 7%). A drop of 5 percentage points by adults 26 and older accounts for the overall change, since younger adults remained at the same level of use across the two years. Youth experience with 6+ drugs has remained at the same level.

2. Marijuana

The use of marijuana, whether measured in terms of those who had ever tried it or those who are current users, shows strong age relationships. In each instance, the people age 18-25 have the highest use cohort. They number among them 53% who have ever tried the substance and 25% who have used it in the past month. This compares to levels of only 2% and 8% respectively, for adults over 25. The comparable trend for youths shows 6% having tried marijuana at age 12-13, increasing steadily up to age 16-17.

Looking more closely at the youths, it is apparent that the major change in use of marijuana occurs at the transition from elementary school to high school (grades 9 and up). Only 6% of youths age 12-13 have tried marijuana, while there is a jump to 22% having such experience among 14-15 year olds, and 39% at age 16-17.

Adults males have used marijuana more frequently than have women (29% to 16%), and nonwhites (20%) more than whites (18%), although current use is roughly the same between the races. There is an even stronger relation of use to education. Only 9% of those who are not high school graduates have tried marijuana, while 37% of those with at least some college education and 41% who are currently students have tried it. In fact, among current students, 23% have used it in the past month.

These same groups contribute most to the 8 percentage point increase in experience with marijuana between 1971 and 1976. Measured against this overall level of increase, those 18-25 increased use by 14 percentage points, those 26-34 by 11 percentage points, nonwhites by 11 percentage points, and current students by 17 percentage points. The larger aggregate increase among youth (+20% from 19% to 39%) is due only to those young people age 18-17 (up 13 percentage points), while there is no change at ages 12-13 (6% tried in each year).

b. Other illicit drugs

Due to the small number of people who had ever tried these drugs, more refined subgroup analyses are not presented here. For the interested reader, these data are available in Part 2 of this report, the Detailed Tabulations.

PATTERNS OF DRUG USE

a. In cases where adults have ever tried one of the eight illicit drugs studied, only one in ten on the average had tried it for the first time this past year. The past year incidence of use is much higher for youths, yet even then, half or more who have tried a drug did so more than a year earlier.

b. Adult use of heroin, methadone, and cocaine is nearly equal to that of youths, but youths have tried each of the other substances more often than adults. Further, comparing adults and youths who have ever tried any of the drugs, a greater proportion of youths are current users. For example, 12% of all youths are current users and 23% have ever tried marijuana. The same figures for adults are 7% and 18% respectively. Clearly, many youths have been exposed to drugs very early, especially compared to levels of use of these drugs by adults over their relatively longer lifetimes.

c. Where adults have tried a drug, considerable numbers feel they "definitely" or "might" use it again. This is true of half or more of the people who have used marijuana, hashish, cocaine, methadone, and other opiates. 8 third of LSD and heroin users would try these again.

These proportions are even greater for youths. Over two-thirds who have tried marijuana, hashish, cocaine, and methadone, and about half who have used heroin, LSD, and other opiates would repeat.

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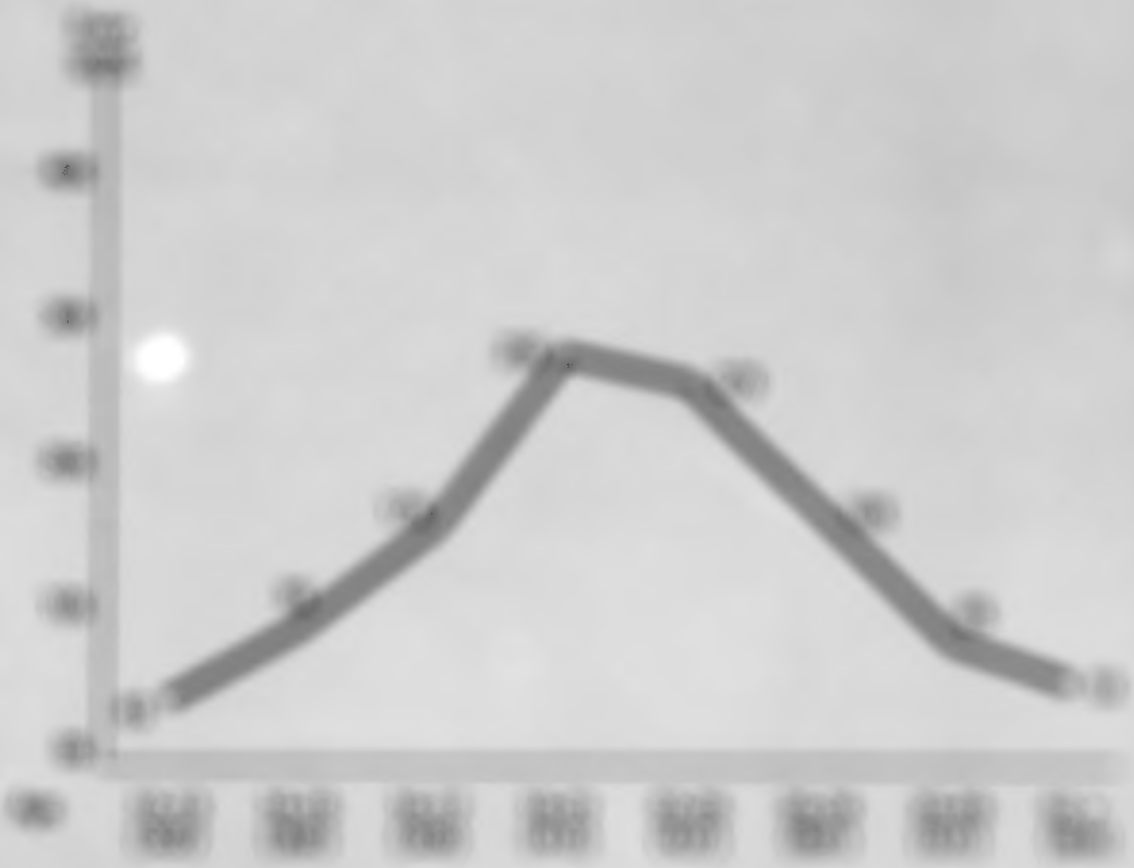

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TABLE 2-9

Marijuana Experience among Subgroups of Youth

	Ever used	Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year	Never used
All youth (952)	23%	12%	7	4	77
Age:					
12-13 (322)	6%	2%	2	2	94
14-15 (302)	22%	12%	9	1	78
16-17 (328)	39%	20%	10	9	61
Sex:					
Male (442)	24%	12%	7	5	76
Female (510)	21%	11%	7	3	79
Race:					
White (811)	24%	12%	8	4	76
Nonwhite (112)	17%	9%	5	3	83
Region:					
Northeast (199)	26%	14%	8	4	74
North Central (281)	21%	11%	5	5	79
South (300)	17%	6%	7	4	83
West (172)	30%	19%	9	2	70
Population density:					
Large metropolitan (348)	27%	14%	7	6	73
Other metropolitan (322)	22%	11%	7	4	78
Nonmetropolitan (282)	18%	10%	6	2	82

Example of how to read table: Among all youth, 12% report having used marijuana within the past month.

FIGURE E

Marijuana Experience by Education: Ever Used and Current Users

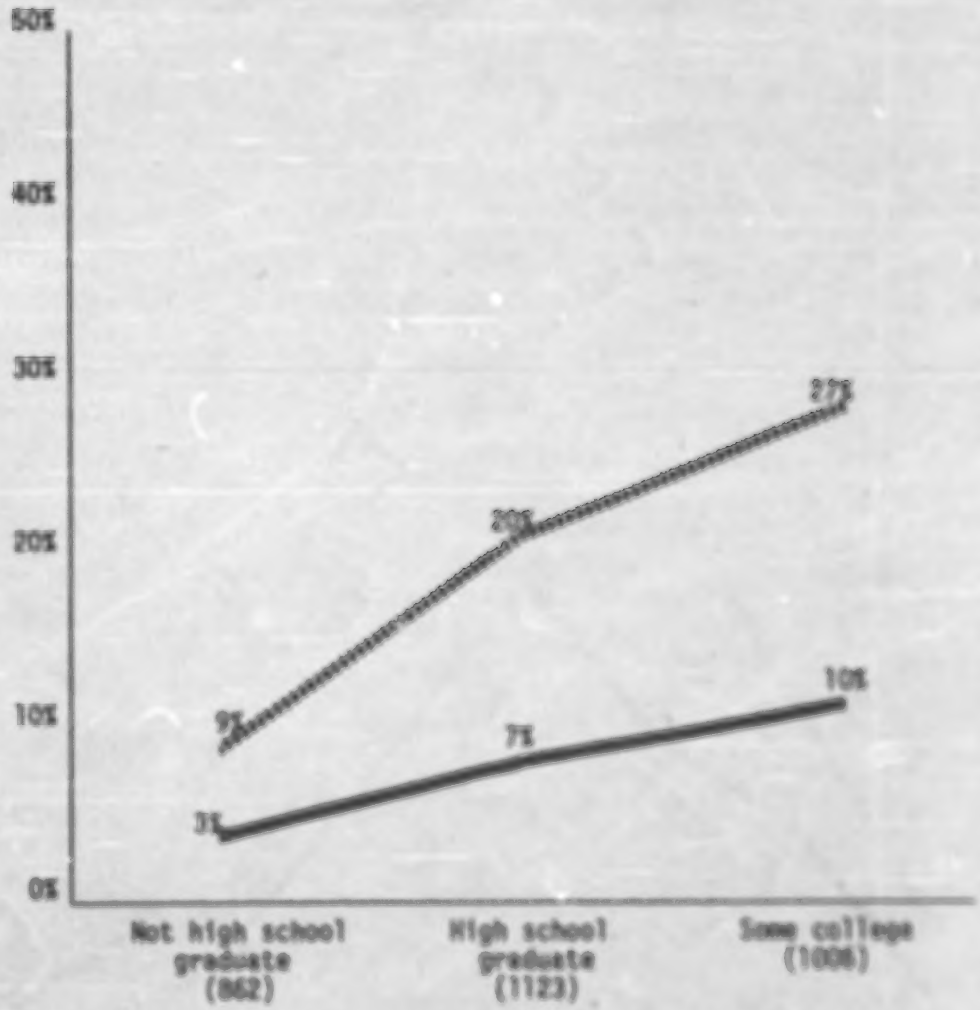


FIGURE 9

Age Distribution of Marijuana Experience: Ever Used and Current Users

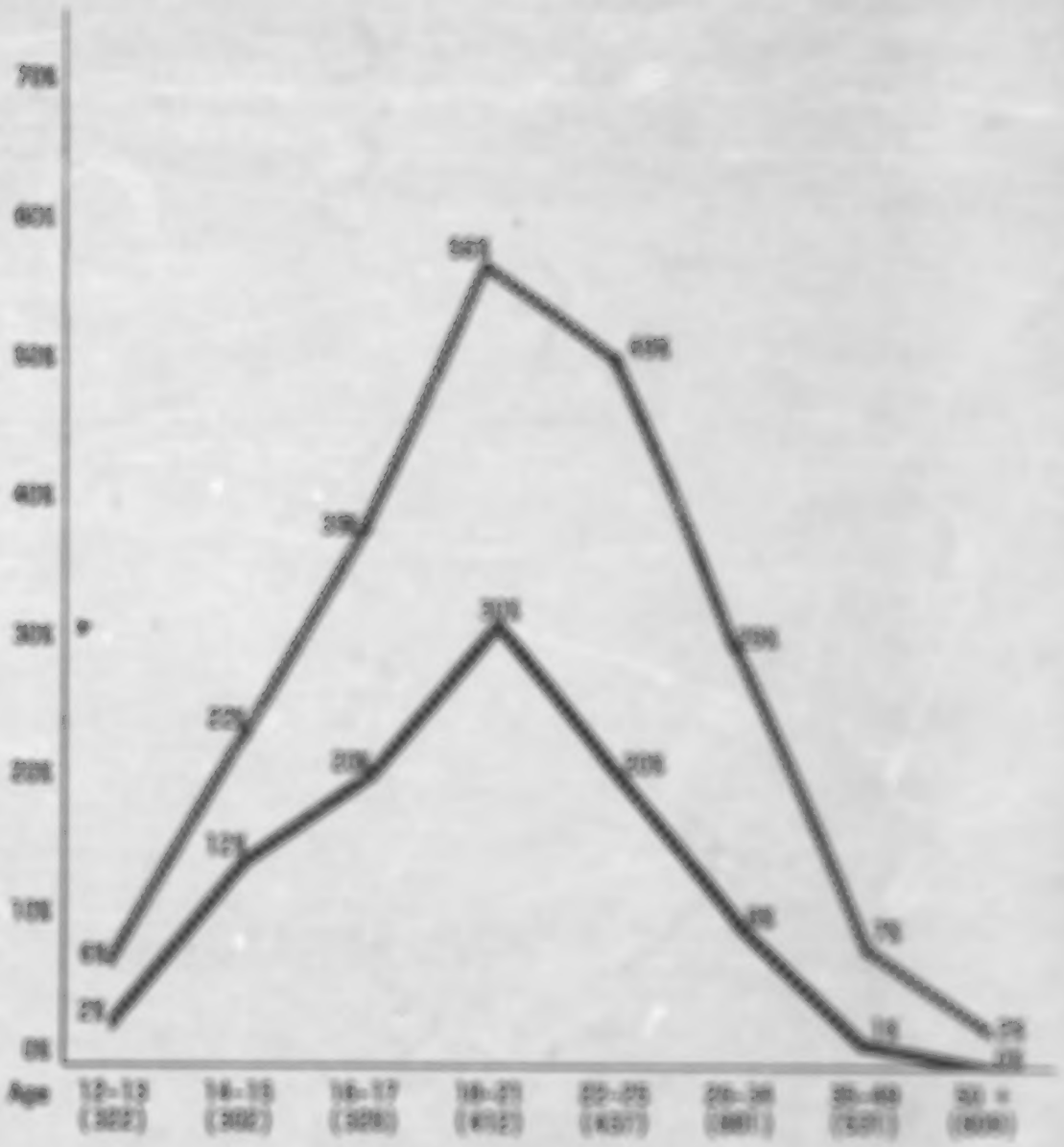


TABLE 2-10

Marijuana Experience among Subgroups of Adults, 1971-1979

	Ever used			Current use[a]		
	1971	1972	1979	1971	1972	1979
All adults	105	149	196	68	68	76
Age:						
18-25	305	486	536	178	269	255
26-34	186	310	296	56	98	88
35-49	55	68	78	16	16	19
50 +	69	79	85	--	--	--
Sex:						
Male	216	320	360	79	116	95
Female	109	139	149	38	45	58
Race:						
White	108	106	189	68	68	79
Nonwhite	108	218	268	68	88	88
Education:						
Not high school graduate	88	38	88	18	28	38
High school graduate	166	138	218	48	68	78
Has a college student	468	369	418	238	--	158
Some college	238		278	78		188
Not a graduate	--	--	178	--	--	188
Graduate	--	--	238	--	--	68
Region:						
Northeast	208	188	228	78	68	78
North Central	188	128	178	38	88	78
South	58	88	138	18	28	88
West	218	338	298	188	178	118
Population density:						
Large metropolitan	228	218	268	78	88	88
Other metropolitan	188	208	188	28	188	88
Nonmetropolitan	78	68	188	18	98	88

Example of how to read table: Among all adults in 1971, 108 reported ever using marijuana.

[a]See Definitions, p. 2, for "current use."

--Not calculated in 1971 and/or 1972.

TABLE 9-11

Marijuana Experience among Subgroups of Youth, 1971-1979

	Ever used			Current use[a]		
	1971	1975	1979	1971	1975	1979
All youth	16%	14%	15%	4%	7%	10%
Age:						
12-13	4%	4%	6%	1%	1%	2%
14-15	14%	14%	15%	3%	6%	10%
16-17	27%	25%	29%	10%	13%	19%
Sex:						
Male	18%	16%	15%	5%	8%	12%
Female	14%	12%	14%	3%	6%	8%
Race:						
White	17%	15%	15%	4%	8%	11%
Nonwhite	14%	9%	17%	4%	5%	6%
Region:						
Northeast	17%	14%	15%	4%	7%	11%
North Central	17%	14%	17%	5%	7%	11%
South	12%	9%	13%	3%	6%	8%
West	20%	19%	18%	5%	10%	10%
Population density:						
Large metropolitan	17%	16%	17%	5%	8%	11%
Other metropolitan	14%	13%	15%	3%	6%	11%
Nonmetropolitan	14%	9%	13%	3%	6%	8%

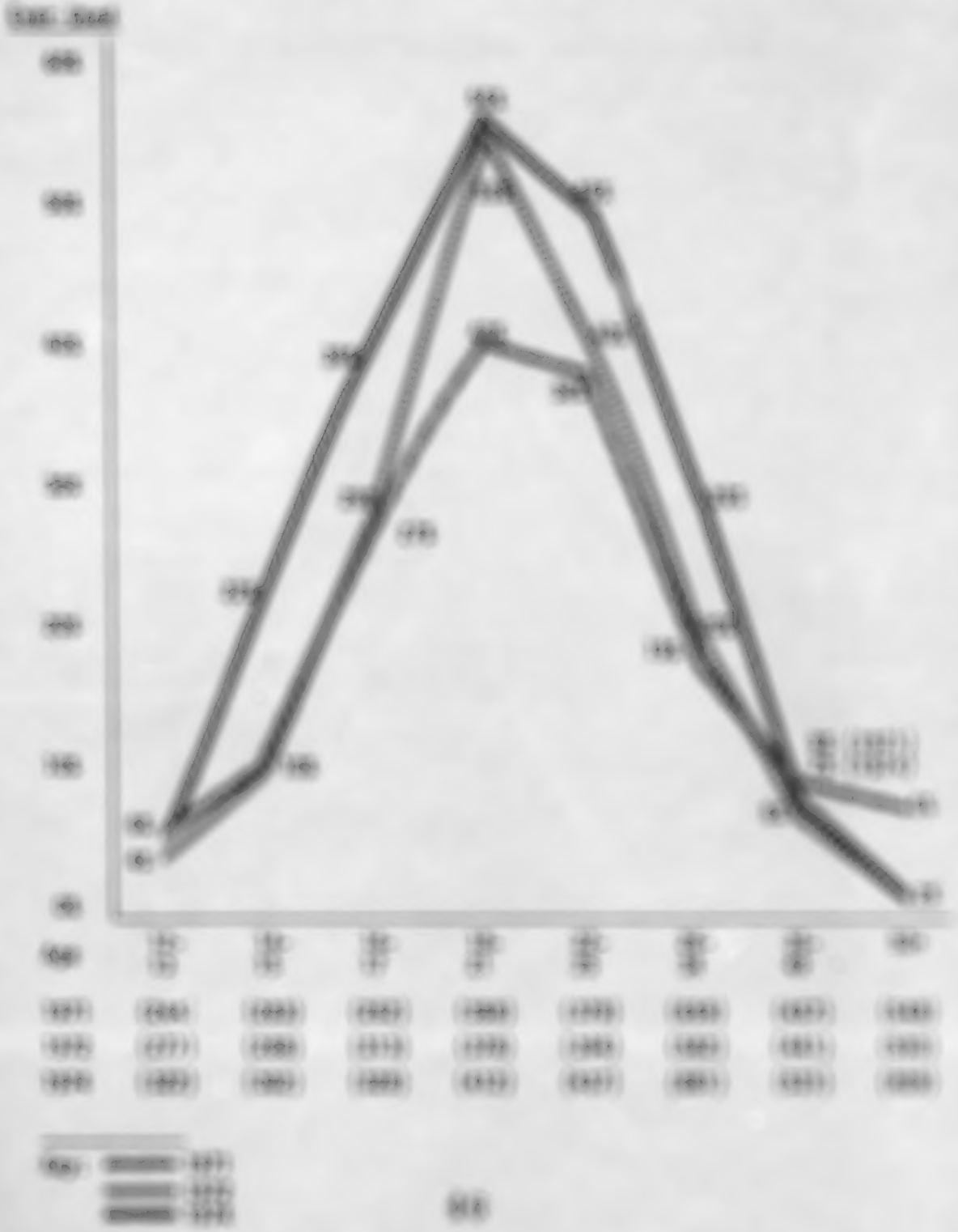
Details may not add to total because "Don't know" responses omitted.

[a]See Definitions, p. 5, for "current use."

[b]Data not available.

চিত্রঃ ১

বঙ্গ বিভাজনের প্রতিক্রিয়ায় [illegible] (১৯১১-১৯৪৭) [illegible]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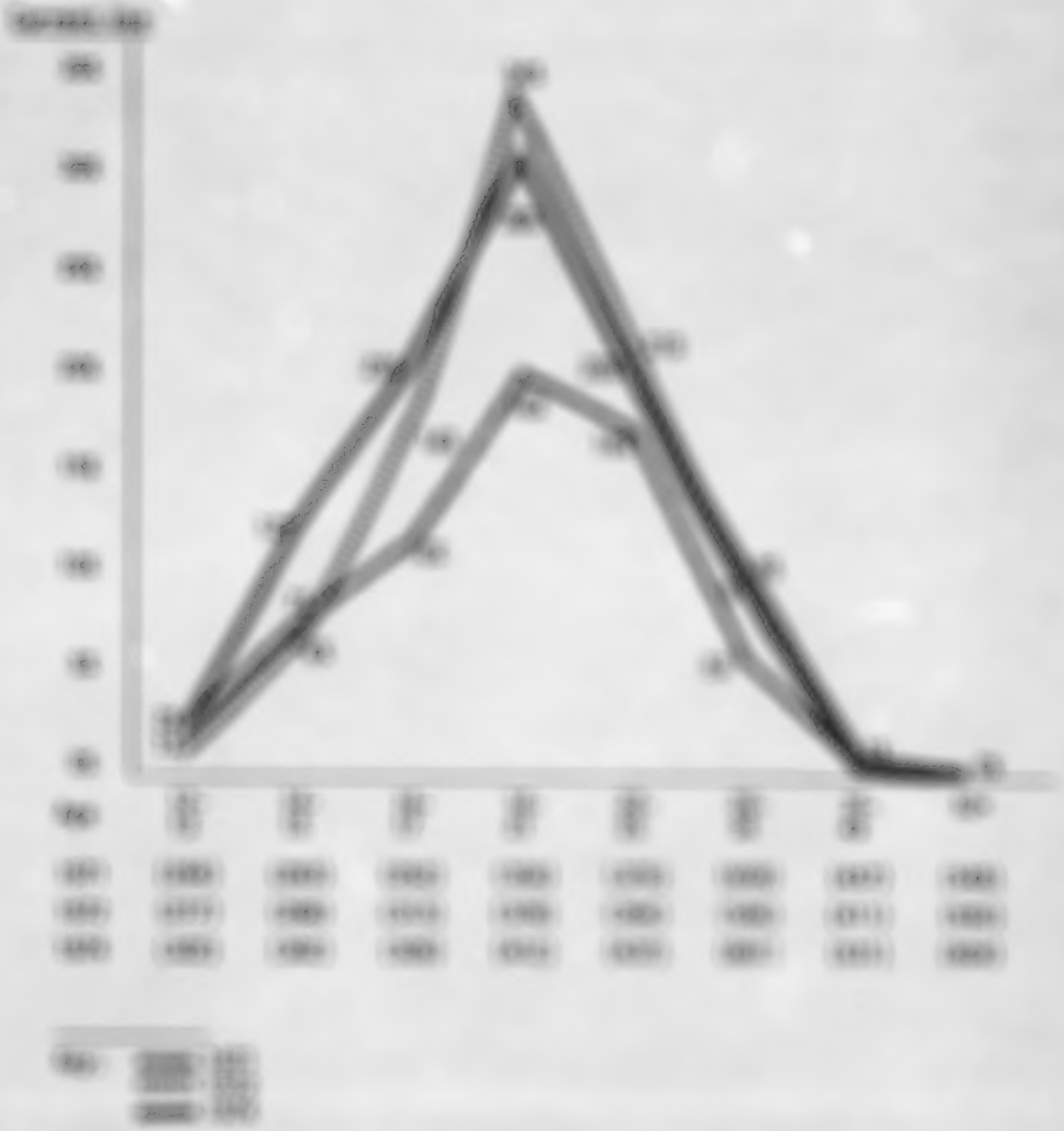

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TABLE 2-15 (continued)

	Adults	Youth
4. Concurrent drug use:		
Take something with it		
Yes	1.9%	3.2%
A pill	+%	.3%
Alcohol	.5	.9
Marijuana	1.4	1.8
Something else	.1	.6
No, use nothing with it	2.1	2.7
No answer	.4	.1
Never used	95.6	94.0

+Less than .05%.

TABLE 2-16

Patterns of Use: Cocaine

	Adults (3071)	Youth (962)
Reported as ever used	3.4%	3.4%
1. How long ago first time used:		
Within past month	.2%	.2%
Within past six months	.3	.4
Six months to a year ago	.4	.9
More than a year ago	2.5	2.0
Not sure, no answer	--	--
Never used	96.7	96.4
2. Pattern of use:		
Days used in past month		
5 or more	.2%	--
1-4	.4	.6%
0, but have used it	2.6	2.6
No answer	.1	.3
Never used	96.7	96.4
Likelihood of future use		
Definitely will use again	.9%	.5%
Might use again	1.2	1.8
Definitely won't use again	.5	.4
Not sure, no answer	.7	.9
Never used	96.7	96.4
3. Social aspects of use:		
When using, usually		
With other people	2.4%	3.3%
Sometimes alone, sometimes with others	.8	.2
Alone	.2	--
No answer	.1	--
Never used	96.7	96.4

TABLE 2-16 (continued)

	Adults	Youth
4. Concurrent drug use:		
Take something with it		
Yes	1.0%	1.0%
A pill	--	--
Alcohol	.7%	.4%
Marijuana	1.0	1.0
Something else	--	--
No, use nothing with it	1.0	1.7
No answer	.0	.0
Never used	98.7	98.6

TABLE B-17

Patterns of Use: Heroin

	Adults (807)	Youth (850)
Reported as ever used	1.0%	1.0%
1. How long ago first time used:		
Within past month	.1%	.1%
Within past 1-6 months	.1	.1
1/2 months to a year ago	.2	.1
More than a year ago	.5	.7
Not sure, no answer	.1	.1
Never used	99.0	99.0
2. Patterns of use:		
Days used in past month:		
5 or more	.1%	.1%
1-4	.1	.1
0, but have used it	.8	1.0
No answer	.1	.1
Never used	99.0	99.0
Likelihood of future use		
Definitely will use again	.1%	.1%
Might use again	.3	.3
Definitely won't use again	.6	.6
Not sure, no answer	.1	.1
Never used	99.0	99.0
3. Social aspects of use:		
When using, usually		
With other people	.3%	.3%
Sometimes alone, sometimes with others	.2	.2
Alone	.4	.4
No answer	.1	.1
Never used	99.0	99.0

[a]Less than .05%.

[illegible] (continued)

	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. Consumers' drug use:		
Ever used drug prior to		
Age	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 (p<1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-12 (p<1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
13-14 (p<1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 or older	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mean, ever used drug prior to	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do not answer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Never used	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

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TABLE 3-1**

First Medical Use of Types of Rx Psychotherapeutic Drugs

	Any	Sedatives	Tranquilizers	Stimulants
Adults (3071)				
Within the past year	15%	7%	8%	2%
More than a year ago, less than five years ago	16	8	11	3
Five years ago, or longer	15	9	11	6
Not reported	*	1	*	1
Never used	54	75	70	88

TABLE 3-2

Most Recent Medical Use of Types of Rx Psychotherapeutic Drugs

	Any	Sedatives	Tranquilizers	Stimulants
Adults (3071)				
Within the past month	13%	6%	8%	1%
Within past year, but not in past month	10	4	6	1
More than a year ago	23	14	16	9
Not reported	*	1	*	1
Never used	54	75	70	88

*Less than .5%.

**The reader is reminded that this chapter concerns only medical uses of Rx drugs, "prescribed for you by a doctor," and that these data were elicited only from adults.

TABLE 3-3

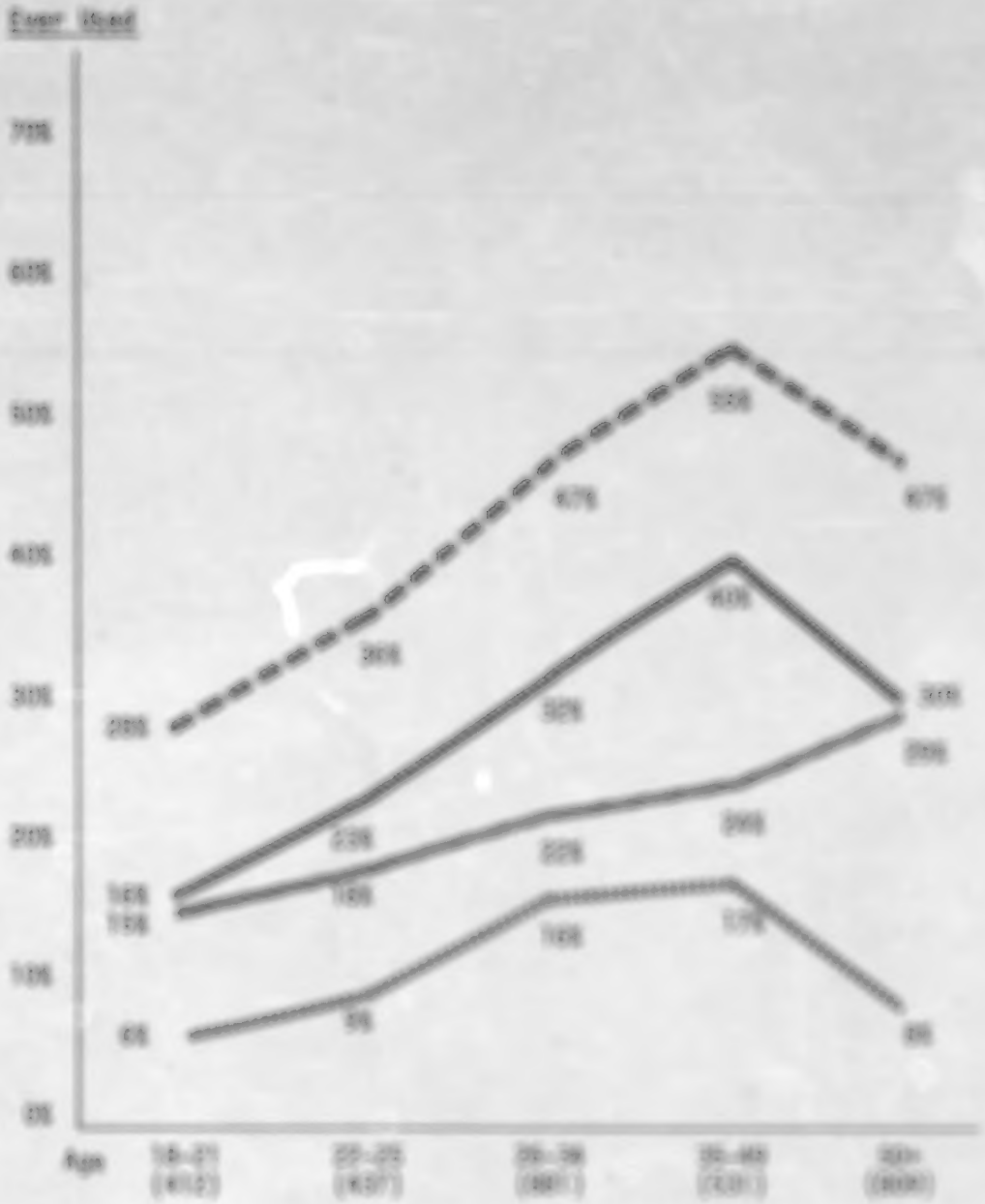
Medical Experience with Types of Rx Psychotherapeutic Drugs among Subgroups of Adults

	Ever used			
	Any	Sedatives	Tranquilizers	Stimulants
All adults (3071)	46%	24%	30%	11%
Age:				
18-25 (849)	32%	16%	19%	8%
26-34 (861)	47%	22%	32%	16%
35-49 (531)	55%	34%	40%	17%
50 + (809)	47%	29%	30%	8%
Sex:				
Male (1402)	36%	19%	23%	9%
Female (1667)	55%	28%	37%	13%
Race:				
White (2576)	48%	24%	32%	12%
Nonwhite (355)	37%	22%	21%	6%
Education:				
Not high school graduate (862)	43%	25%	26%	9%
High school graduate (1123)	44%	22%	32%	12%
Now a college student (62)	27%	8%	22%	6%
Some college (1006)	49%	26%	32%	12%
Not a graduate (534)	52%	27%	34%	10%
Graduate (472)	46%	24%	31%	12%
Region:				
Northeast (646)	45%	24%	30%	10%
North Central (839)	45%	26%	29%	12%
South (1018)	43%	22%	29%	11%
West (568)	53%	26%	35%	15%
Population density:				
Large metropolitan (993)	48%	23%	33%	12%
Other metropolitan (1073)	44%	22%	28%	14%
Nonmetropolitan (1005)	44%	27%	29%	9%

Example of how to read table: Among adult males, 19% report ever using sedatives for a medical purpose.

FIGURE 1

Medical Experience with Types of Rx Psychotherapeutic Drugs, by Age



Key:
- Ever used any Rx psychotherapeutic drug medically.
- Ever used sedatives medically.
- Ever used tranquilizers medically.
- Ever used stimulants medically.

TABLE 3-4

First Medical Use of Rx Sedatives by Type

	Any sedative	Barb/Tuinate style sedatives	Barb/Tuinate hypnotics	Non-barb/Tuinate sedatives
Adults (3071)				
Within past year	76	46	29	25
More than a year ago, less than five years ago	8	6	6	3
Five years ago, or longer	9	5	6	2
No answer	1	*	1	*
Never used	25	27	47	61

TABLE 3-5

First Medical Use of Rx Stimulants by Type

	Any stimulant	Amphetamine-types	Nonamphetamine-types
Adults (3071)			
Within past year	25	10	16
More than a year ago, less than five years ago	3	2	2
Five years ago, or longer	4	4	2
No answer	1	*	1
Never used	67	83	80

*Less than .5%.

Table 4.8

Marital Expectations with Types of Re sensitive among Subgroups of Wealth

	Type: [illegible]			
	Re sensitive	Definitely Re sensitive	Definitely opposite	Not definitely sensitive
All wealth (607)	5%	14%	14%	7%
Age:				
18-29 (88)	10%	3%	3%	3%
30-44 (80)	6%	4%	14%	8%
45-60 (21)	4%	14%	14%	14%
61 + (69)	3%	13%	14%	7%
Sex:				
Male (160)	5%	14%	14%	8%
Female (160)	3%	14%	14%	7%
Race:				
White (609)	4%	14%	14%	7%
Nonwhite (99)	5%	14%	9%	6%
Education:				
Not high school graduate (66)	5%	14%	11%	8%
High school graduate (112)	5%	11%	14%	6%
Has a college student (82)	3%	6%	3%	3%
Some college (100)	6%	13%	13%	6%
Has a graduate (101)	2%	14%	14%	4%
Graduate (47)	3%	13%	13%	7%
Region:				
Northeast (66)	6%	14%	14%	7%
North central (69)	5%	14%	11%	7%
South (113)	5%	14%	11%	6%
West (86)	6%	14%	14%	5%
Population density:				
Large metropolitan (95)	5%	14%	11%	6%
Small metropolitan (173)	5%	11%	14%	6%
Nonmetropolitan (109)	5%	13%	11%	6%

Example of how to read table. Among white males, 5% report sensitive definitely opposite expectations to a marital process.

(제1호 관련) 수수료 등 공시 및 수수료 산정기준 등에 관한 세부사항 (보험계약 체결 시 설명서)

(1) 보험종목	(2)	(3)	(4)
특약			
특약 1			
특약 2			
특약 3			
특약 4			
합 계			
특약			
특약 1			
특약 2			
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주 1) 보험종목별 수수료 등 공시 및 수수료 산정기준 등에 관한 세부사항 (보험계약 체결 시 설명서)

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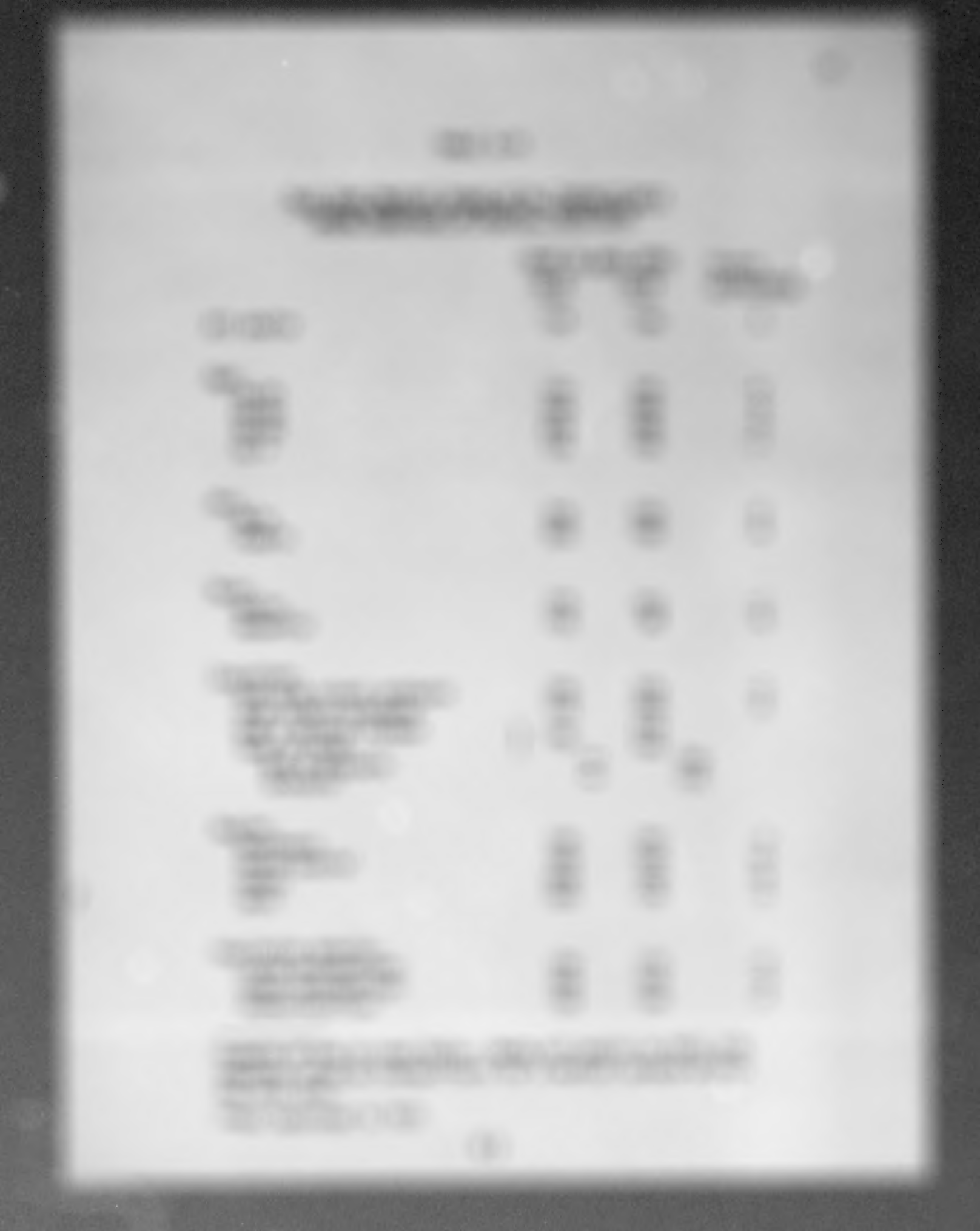

Chapter 4

Other Substances: Cigarettes, Alcohol, Coffee, Tea

Tables and figures:

Cigarettes

Table 4-1 Cigarette Consumption, 1971-1974

Table 4-2 Current Smoking among Subgroups of Adults and Youth, 1971-1974

Figure J Age Distribution of Current Smokers, 1971-1974

Table 4-3 Use of Other Substances among Current Smokers and Those Who Are Not Current Smokers

Alcohol

Table 4-4 Alcohol Consumption

Table 4-5 Alcoholic Beverages Used within Past Month

Table 4-6 Alcohol Consumption among Subgroups of Adults and Youth, 1972-1974: Current Drinkers

Figure K Age Distributions for Current Smokers, Current Drinkers, and Marijuana Experience

Figure L Current Users of Marijuana, Current Drinkers, and Current Cigarette Smokers, 1971-1974

Table 4-7 Use of Other Substances among Current Drinkers and Those Who Are Not Current Drinkers

Coffee and Tea

Table 4-8 Consumption of Coffee and Tea

Summary

Chapter 4

1. Among adults there has been virtually no change in reported cigarette consumption over the past several years (studies in 1971, 1972, and 1974). For example, 41% of adults identify themselves as smokers in 1974, as compared with 38% in 1972 and 39% in 1971.

   In 1974 about 25% of smokers (10% of all adults) report usage of a pack a day or more, which is about the same proportion as in the 1972 and 1971 studies.

2. Among young people age 12-17, it is a different story. There has been a marked increase in current cigarette smokers in this age group, from 15% in 1971, to 17% in 1972, to 25% in 1974.

   Thus, both marijuana use (see Chapter 1) and cigarette use have increased substantially among teenagers in just a few years.

   Most of the increase in cigarette smoking among youth is not among heavy smokers, but among users of half a pack of cigarettes or less per day.

3. Although neither men nor women increased their cigarette consumption markedly during the period 1971-1974, teenage boys and teenage girls both show about the same increase over this time period (about 10% more smoking for each sex from 1971-1974).

   There has been a slight increase in cigarette smoking among adults age 18-25 since 1971, but virtually no change among older adults. Among teenagers, the largest proportionate increase since 1971 has been among the 12-13 age group, and the next largest proportionate increase among the 16-17 age group.

   Youth in large cities and in rural areas have increased their consumption the most over the past three years, more so than is evident in the data from youth living in small and medium-sized cities.

4. 76% of adults and 56% of youth have had an alcoholic beverage at some time. 58% of adults and 34% of youth have consumed alcohol within the past month. Among current drinkers, adults drink more frequently and have more drinks on an average day than do the younger people.

5. With respect to types of beverages consumed, larger proportions of youth than of adult drinkers drank wine or beer. Substantially higher proportions of adults drank hard liquor than did youth.

6. Comparing alcohol beverage consumption among subgroups of the population in 1972 and 1974, we find that among youth the largest proportionate increase in consumption is among the 14-15 age group, and the next largest proportionate increase among 16-17 year olds. No marked differences in consumption by age groups of adults are evident in the data.

Both teenage boys and teenage girls increased their consumption between 1972 and 1978. Teenagers living in large cities and teenagers living in the West drink the most marked increases in consumption over the two benchmark periods.

Again, subtle subgroup differences are far less noticeable with the exception: consumption among white adults increased and among nonwhite adults decreased during this period. Among youth, whites were more likely to be current drinkers, both in 1972 and in 1978, but the gap between white and nonwhite youth had widened considerably during this period.

TABLE A-1

Cigarette Consumption, 1971-1979

	1971	1972	1979
a. Adults	(2400)	(2411)	(2071)
Current smoker*	389	389	439
Half pack or less a day	149	136	179
About a pack a day	17	15	19
More than a pack a day	8	13	10
Ex-not smoke now	65	69	86
No answer	4	3	1
b. Youth	(781)	(860)	(965)
Current smoker*	139	179	255
Half pack or less a day	106	126	219
About a pack a day	5	8	9
More than a pack a day	2	6	1
Ex-not smoke now	30	30	26
No answer	3	1	0

	Adults (1971)	Youth (1971)
c. Smoking experience, 1979		
Smoked in past month	414	259
Smoked in past 6 not now	25	22
Smoked at least 5 packs ever	184	34
Smoked less than 5 packs ever	7	20
Never smoked	31	42
No answer	3	3

Excepts of how to read table: Among all adults in 1979, 179 smoke half a pack or less per day.

*Less than .5%.

Wilcox Definitions, p. 5, for differences in definitions of current smoker in 1971, 1972, and 1979.

TABLE V.2

Current Deaths among Veterans of Wales and India, 1971-1991[1]

	Wales			India		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
All current members[2]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Age:						
[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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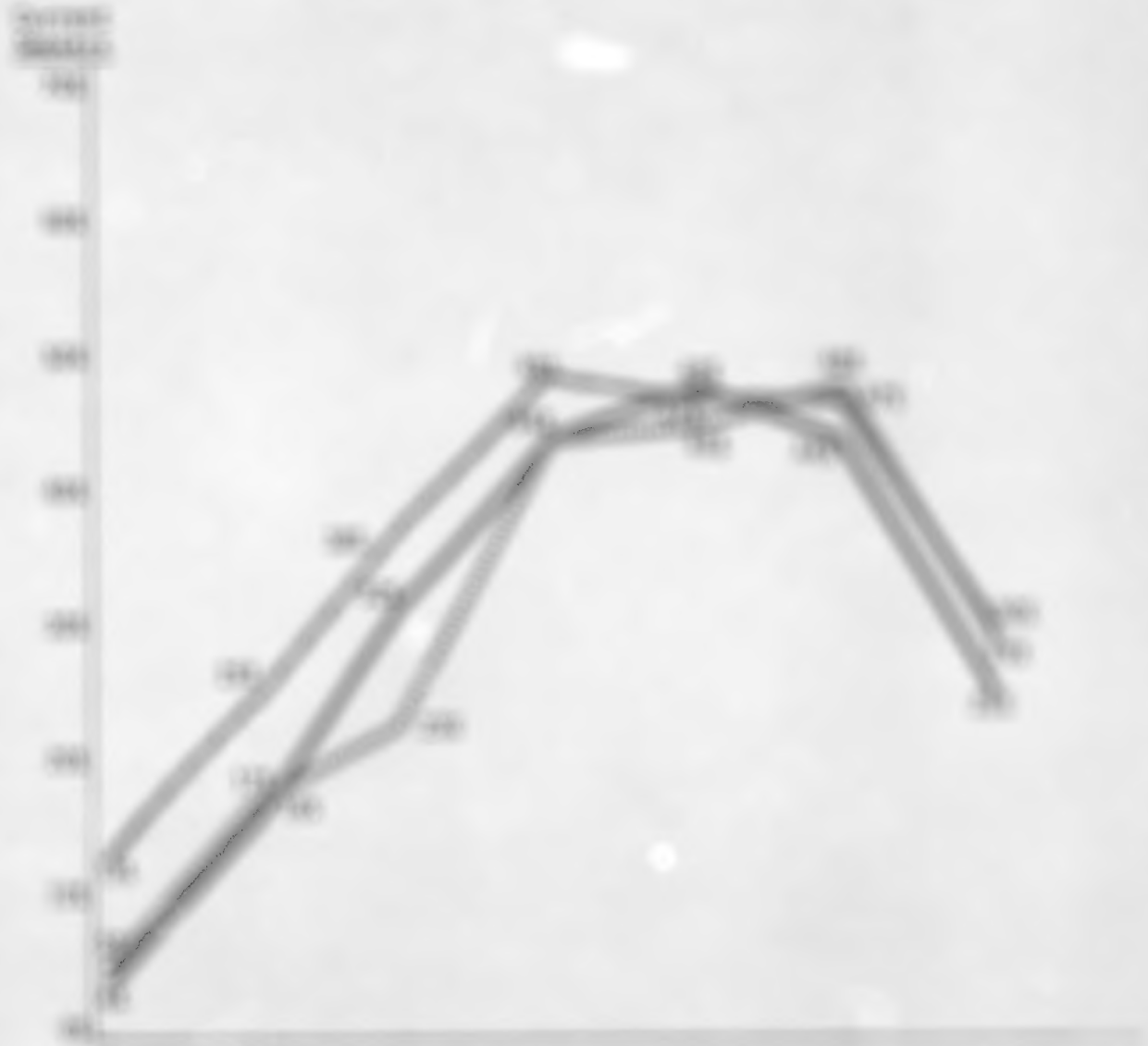
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
75+	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Sex:						
Male	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Female	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Race:						
White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonwhite	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Region:						
Northeast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Population density:						
Large metropolitan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small metropolitan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmetropolitan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] deaths of men in [illegible] ranks. Among unit-wise ratio is 1971, the ratio[illegible] during current members.

[illegible] definitions in [illegible] for differences in definition of current members, 1971, 1972, and 1973.

[illegible] calculated to [illegible] year.

[illegible]



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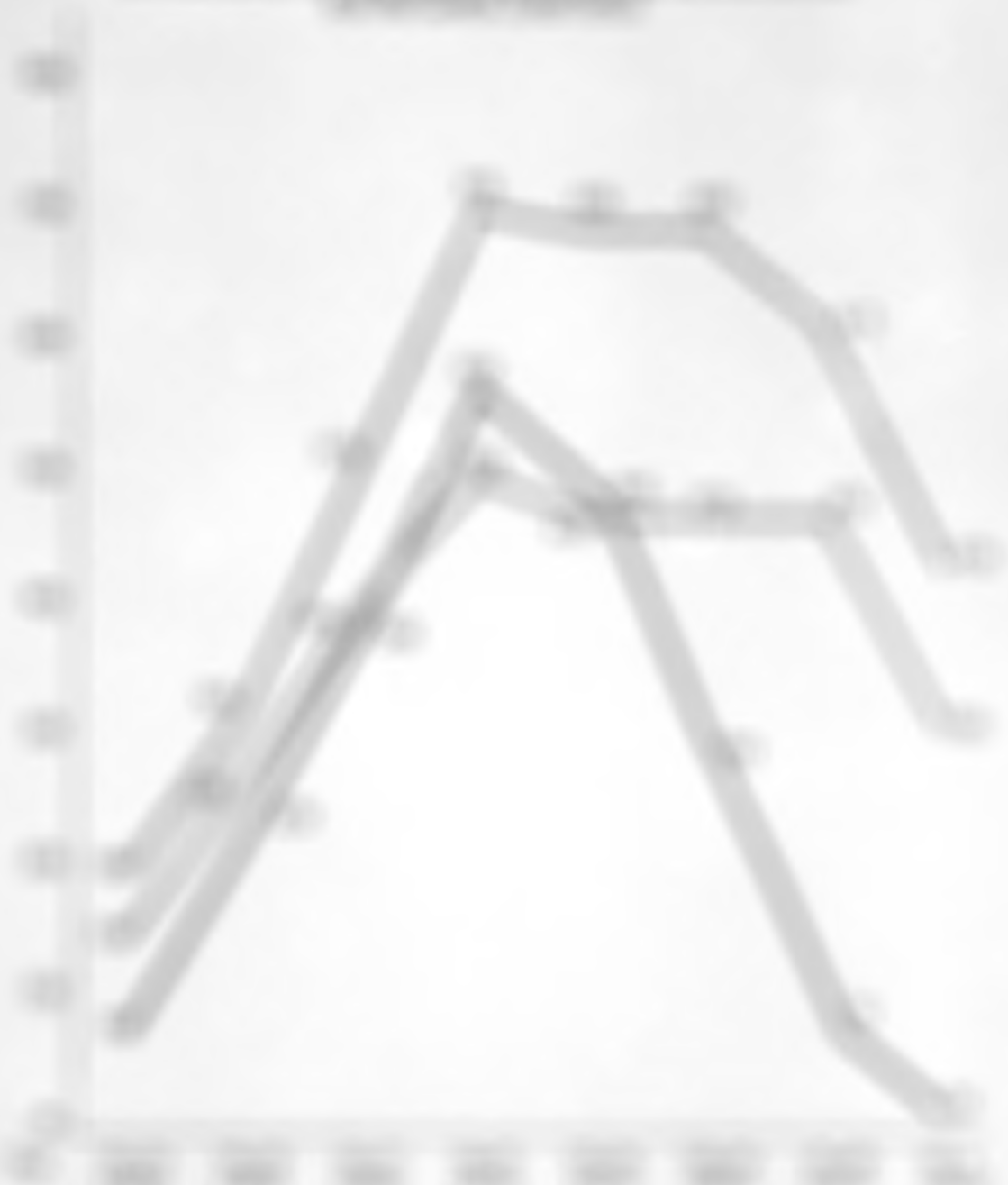

Chapter 5

Beliefs and Attitudes Related to Drugs

To this point, data have been about reported experience with a variety of drugs. This chapter presents data reflecting beliefs and attitudes, rather than experience. A number of the questions were also asked in 1972, and those data are shown in several tables.

Tables 1-5

These are more general questions which are based on a list of drugs, and available for those drugs on the list: (1) reported familiarity, (2) which substances are regarded as drugs, (3) which substances are believed to be addictive.

Tables 6-9, Figures 8 and 9

These include a selection of "agree-disagree" belief statements from the 1972 study which were of particular interest at that time. There is also a table showing distribution of adults and youth on an index of attitudes toward marijuana based on combined responses to several items.

Tables 10-12

These are attitude data about the appropriate handling of marijuana and heroin offenses. Comparison data are available for heroin offenses from the 1972 study.

Tables 13, 14

These are self-reports of mechanisms used by respondents to cope with situational stress. Of particular interest is coping by means of alcohol or "pills." Comparison data are shown for 1972.

Tables and Figures:

Table 5-1 Familiarity with a Variety of Substances

Table 5-2 Substances Reported as Drugs, 1972-1978

Table 5-3 Substances Reported as Addictive, 1971-1978

Table 5-4 Relationship between Age and Regarding Substances as Drugs

Table 5-5 Agreement with Belief Statements about Marijuana, 1972-1978

Table 5-6 Agreement with Belief Statements about Marijuana: Age Differences among Youth

Table 5-7 Agreement with Belief Statements about Marijuana: Regional Differences

Table 5-8 Index of Attitudes toward Marijuana among Subgroups of Adults

Figure 5-1 Index of Attitudes toward Marijuana, by Age: Positive Relations

Figure 5-2 Index of Attitudes toward Marijuana, by Education: Positive Relations

Table 5-9 Index of Attitudes toward Marijuana among Subgroups of Youth

Table 5-10 Preferred Handling of Marijuana Offenses: Adults

Table 5-11 Preferred Handling of Heroin Offenses: Adults

Table 5-12 Comparisons of Adult Attitudes toward Drug Offenses, 1972-1978

Table 5-13 Reported Ways of Coping with Stress

Table 5-14 Characteristics of Adults Using Alcohol or Pills to Cope with Stress, 1972-1978

Summary

Chapter 6

1. Sepia (SP) and youth (YO) cannot barely exist often in city s drug. Courts and politicians are extended each easy frequently. Use marijuana by SP of youth and YO of youth. Studies and do, cause are under least often our play and the tangent SPY to SPY reverse. Sepia exercise student 0 percentage pitch each (p to 99) and youth 0 percentage pitch each (p to 99), pitch address is p 0 percentage pitch among cost youth (n 10) or youth (n 170).

2. Sepia (SS) and youth (YS) play report points exist often in drug addiction. Among cost sepia and youth, student rate cause to addictiveness (YES to each sample). Cost up group report marijuana as two addictive that student student at address, and among youth is is exercises least often of eight drugs for addictiveness.

3. In other questions about marijuana, its of the youth as youth cause that marijuana cause people to its border consumed. But all a quarter of youth use a kind of youth say people as its is attempt user severely addiction. The only affordable current reason marijuana is most pronounce to the tests, pitch the other major regions are roughly equal to their distributes of opinion.

4. On today which subscribe a set of attitudes reason marijuana shoot exist to help favorable view of marijuana except as often as or favorable view, although youth use more often to be negative (YES affavorable, NO favorable). Higher opposition to association with positive attitude exist is more by YES of survey college students, for example. A negative attitude is more characteristic of people in nonmilitary areas and is the case.

5. Between SEP and SEN there is a middle RA with my youth reason more causes treatment of people convicted of possessing an illegal quantity. Fifteen percent of youth use prefer all exercise of used a year for a first conviction for possession pick RA about. Ten RA1 agree for a second conviction. The most response for a first conviction is still to require treatment rather all, but only two dropped 7 percentage points since SEN. As all, RA of youth chose the require some all with for a second conviction for possession. For getting benefit, RA is RA majorities because all some to SEP, and this has not changed.

(Table 2.1)

(Continued) (2.5) Q (Million) (Z) (percentage)

	(March) (2021)			(April) (2021)
	(Basic) (Unit) (Z)	(Total) (Unit) (2.5)	(Total) (Unit) (2.5 Q) (Million)	(Total) (Unit) (2.5 Q) (Million)
(Chloride)	(3)	(1)	(6)	(24)
(Sulphate)	(3)	(-)	(3)	(24)
(Bicarbonate)	(3)	(6)	(3)	(24)
(Fluoride)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(24)
(Nitrate)	(14)	(6)	(3)	(24)
(Ca)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(24)
(Mg)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(24)
(Na)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(24)
(K)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(24)
(Total)	(18)	(6)	(3)	(24)

(Table and* the * in image* continued)

(Unit) (1) (Mg) (2) (Unit) (March) (Basic) (1) (Unit), (Mg) (Mg) (Total) (Million) (March) (Unit)

(ক্ষেত্র ১১)

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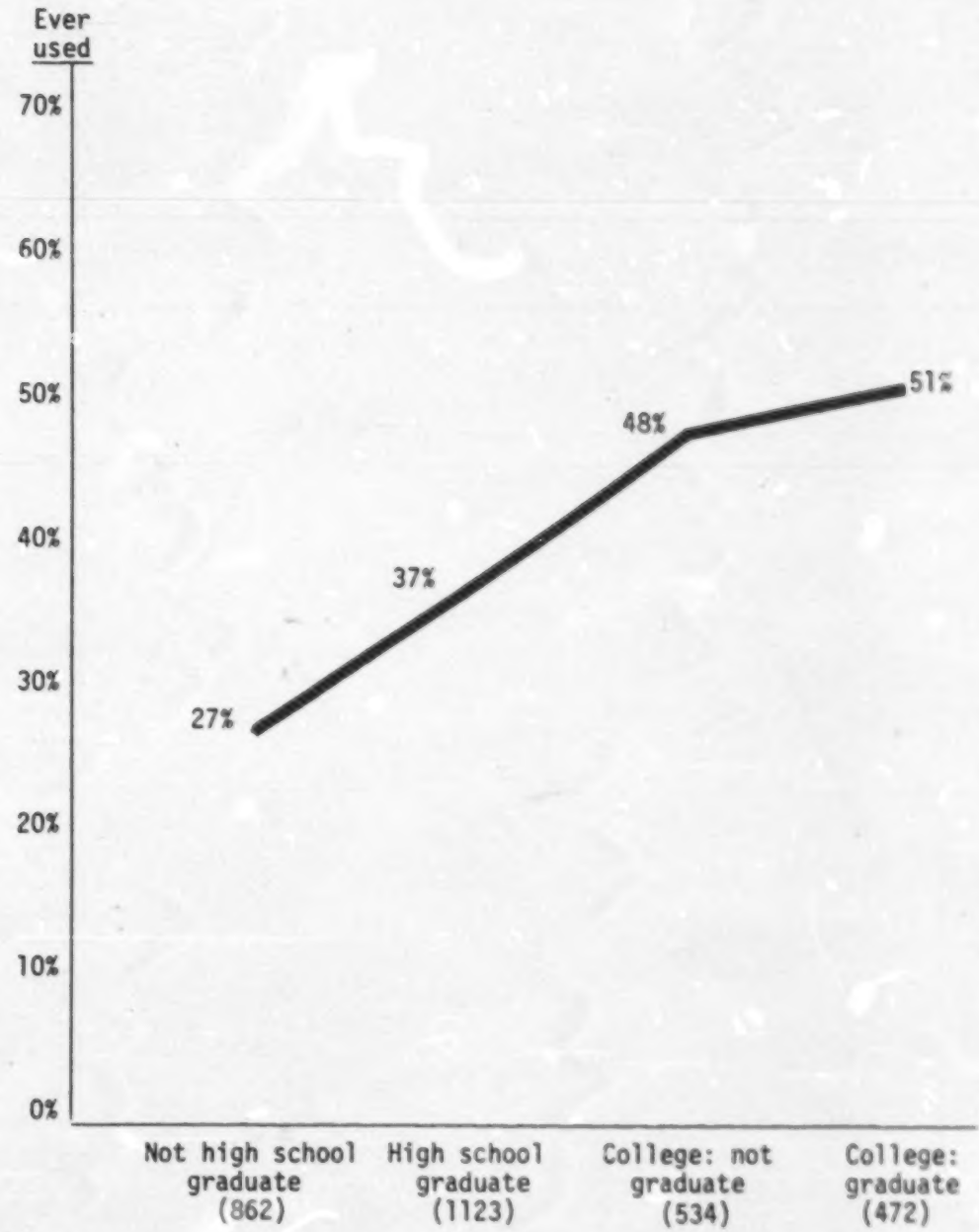
FIGURE N

Index of Attitudes toward Marijuana, by Education: Positive Mentions*



*Scores of 0 or 1 on Marijuana Attitude index (see Table 5-8).

TABLE 5-9

Index of Attitudes toward Marijuana among Subgroups of Youth*

	Positive				Negative
	0	1	2	3	4
All youth (952)	19%	17	21	26	17
Age:					
12-13 (322)	8%	11	28	24	29
14-15 (302)	19%	19	18	31	13
16-17 (328)	30%	20	17	22	11
Sex:					
Male (442)	19%	17	22	24	18
Female (510)	20%	16	20	28	16
Race:					
White (811)	20%	17	21	25	17
Nonwhite (112)	14%	17	19	31	19
Region:					
Northeast (199)	25%	20	21	19	15
North Central (281)	22%	12	22	28	16
South (300)	12%	17	23	28	20
West (172)	20%	18	15	28	19
Population Density:					
Large metropolitan (348)	22%	15	22	22	19
Other metropolitan (322)	21%	19	20	27	13
Nonmetropolitan (282)	14%	16	20	30	20

*The items included in this index and the manner of scoring are described in the Appendix.

TABLE D-10

Preferred Handling of Marijuana Offenses: Adults*

	Possession or use		Selling	
	First conviction	Second conviction	First conviction	Second conviction
Adults (3071)				
Nothing	10%	10%	7%	4%
A fine	1%	1%	1%	1%
Put on probation	21	14	10	6
Require treatment	38	20	1	2
Up to a year in jail	6	20	27	13
More than a year in jail	4	11	36	63
No opinion, no answer	0	0	0	0

Example of how to read table: Among all adults, 10% feel that nothing should be done for the first conviction for possession or use of marijuana.

*The four questions reflected in the four columns of data followed this model: "Please use this card to tell me what, if anything, should be done about someone who is convicted for the first (second) time for possession or use (selling) of marijuana."

Full text of the response alternatives:

Nothing should be done
A fine
Put him on probation
Require him to go for treatment
Up to a year in jail
More than a year in jail

TABLE 5-11

Preferred Handling of Heroin Offenses: Adults*

Adults (3071)	Possession or use		Selling	
	First conviction	Second conviction	First conviction	Second conviction
Nothing	25	16	10	16
A fine	7	5	4	2
Put on probation	13	7	5	1
Require treatment	40	28	2	2
Up to a year in jail	11	22	29	6
More than a year in jail	15	33	50	82
No opinion, no answer	6	6	6	6

Example of how to read table: Among all adults, 25 feel that nothing should be done for the first conviction for possession or use of heroin.

*The four questions reflected in the four columns of data followed this model: "Now please use this card just one more time. This time please tell me what, if anything, you think should be done about someone who is convicted for the first (second) time for possession or use (selling) of heroin."

Full text of the response alternatives:

Nothing should be done
A fine
Put him on probation
Require him to go for treatment
Up to a year in jail
More than a year in jail

Table 5.15

Comparisons of Basic Activities toward Rural Women, 1970-1975

Characteristics	First committee			Second committee		
	1970 (1411)	1975 (1971)	Actual difference	1970 (1411)	1975 (1971)	Actual difference
Total	25	26	0	25	26	0
Building	6	7	+1	6	6	0
Fire	17	19	+2	19	17	-2
Out of production	25	22	-3	31	29	-2
Regular treatment	8	11	+3	30	29	-1
Up to a year in jail	7	10	+3	26	31	+5
More than a year in jail	0	0	0	0	0	-2
No opinion, no answer						

b. Jail life

	(1411)	(1971)		(1411)	(1971)	
Total	25	26	0	25	26	+1
Building	6	6	0	6	6	0
Fire	6	6	0	9	9	0
Out of production	8	5	+3	9	9	0
Regular treatment	3	3	-1	3	3	0
Up to a year in jail	20	20	+3	7	9	+3
More than a year in jail	20	20	0	40	40	0
No opinion, no answer	0	0	-1	0	0	-2

Source: Table 15.

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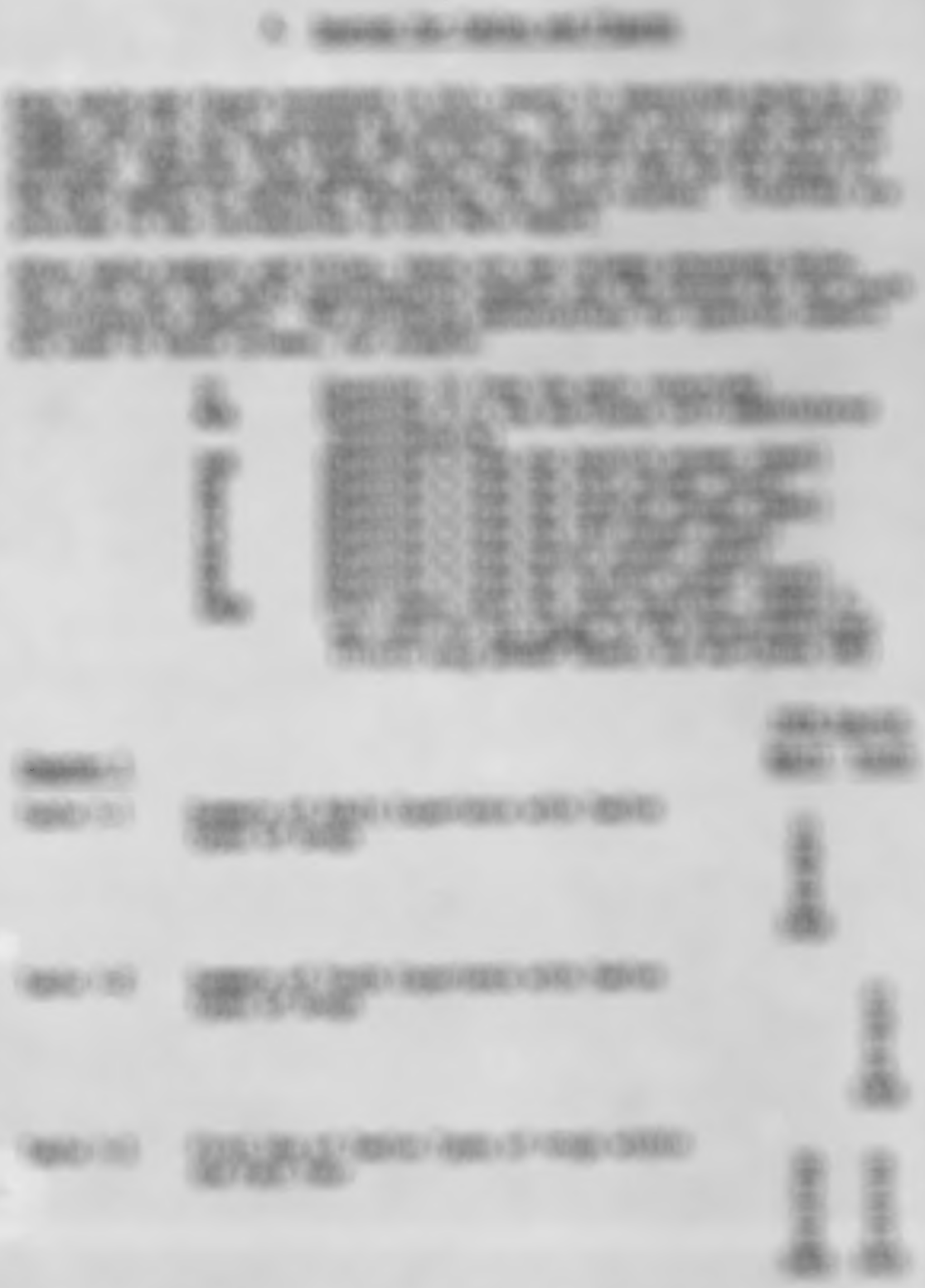

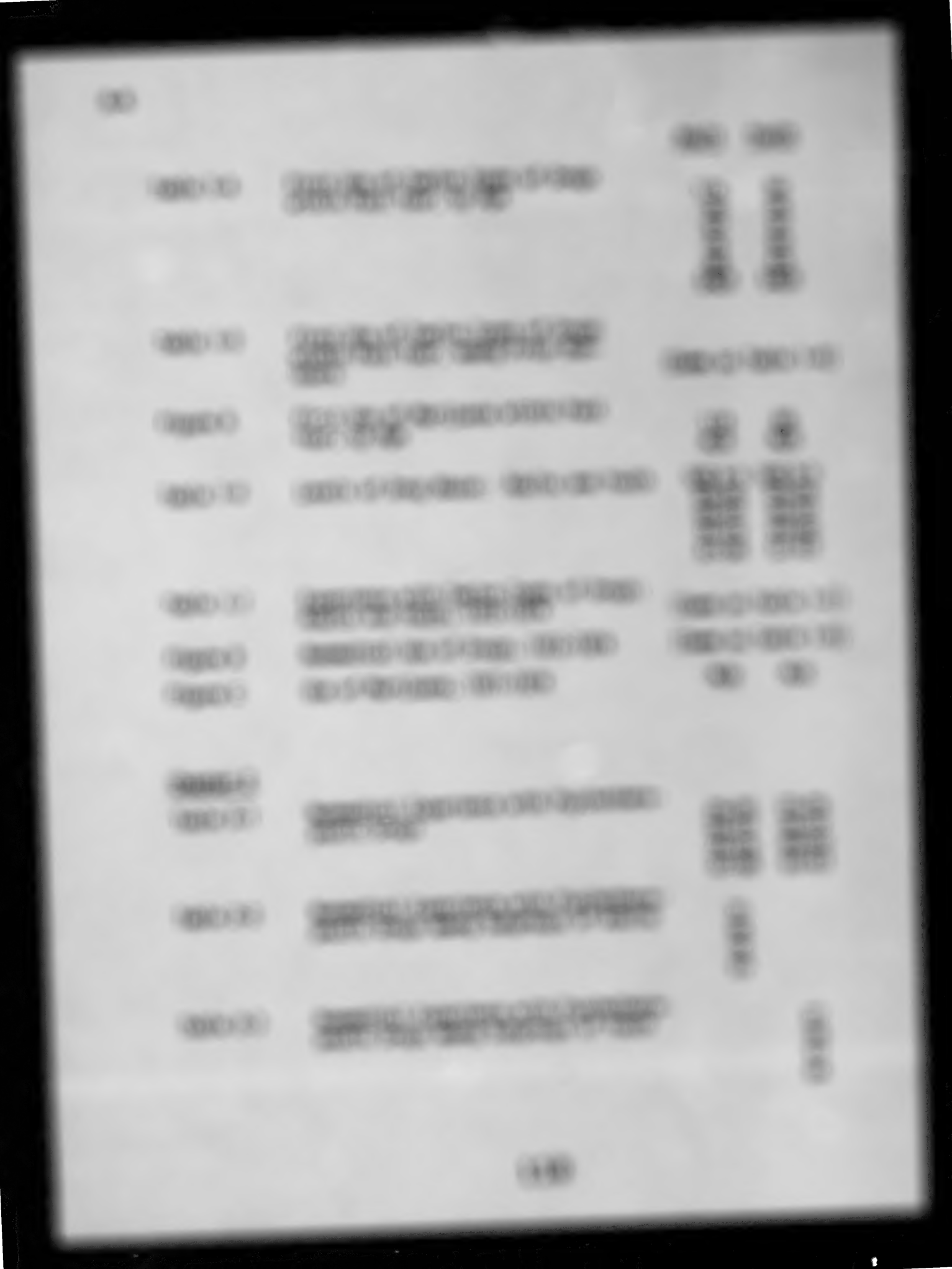

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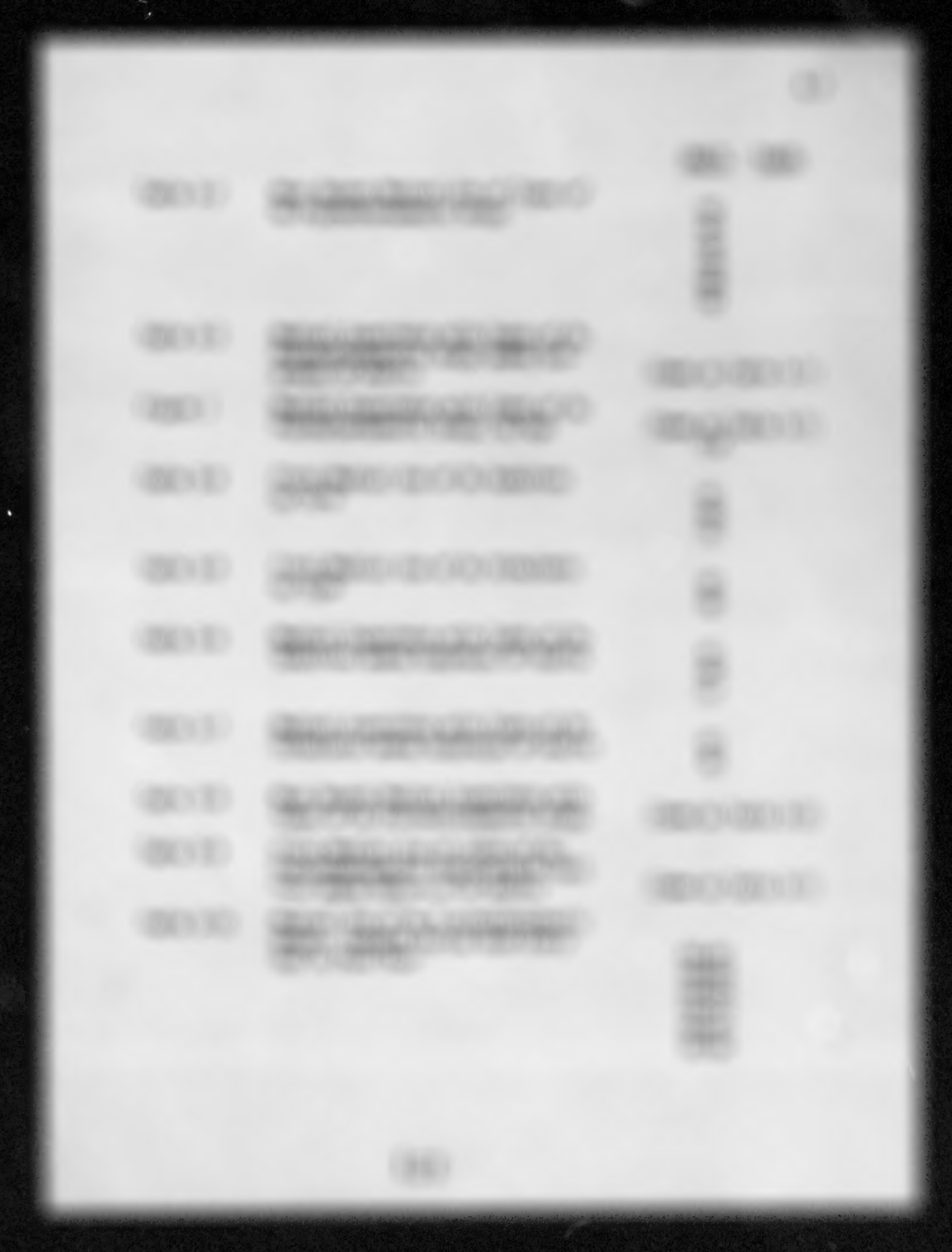

		Adult	Youth
Table 4-4	Alcohol Consumption	17-20	13-16
Table 4-5	Alcoholic Beverages Used within Past Month	23	19
Table 4-6	Alcohol Consumption among Subgroups of Adults and Youth, 1972-1974: Current Drinkers	17	13
Figure K	Age Distributions for Current Smokers, Current Drinkers, and Marijuana Experience	17 5 MJ3-5 118	13 1 MJ3-5 84
Figure L	Current Users of Marijuana, Current Drinkers, and Current Cigarette Smokers, 1971-1974	17 5 MJ3-5	13 1 MJ3-5
Table 4-7	Use of Other Substances among Current Drinkers and Those Who Are Not Current Drinkers	17	13
Table 4-8	Consumption of Coffee and Tea	10-15	6-11
Chapter 5			
Table 5-1	Familiarity with a Variety of Substances	24	20
Table 5-2	Substances Regarded as Drugs, 1072-1974	26	22
Table 5-3	Substances Regarded as Addictive, 1971-1974	27	23
Table 5-4	Relationship between Age and Regarding Substances as Drugs	27 118	23 84
Table 5-5	Agreement with Belief Statements about Marijuana, 1972-1974	110	75

		Adult	Youth
Table 5-6	Agreement with Belief Statements about Marijuana: Age Differences among Youth		75 84
Table 5-7	Agreement with Belief Statements about Marijuana: Regional Differences	110	75
Table 5-8	Index of Attitudes toward Marijuana among Subgroups of Adults	*	
Figure M	Index of Attitudes toward Marijuana, by Age: Positive Mentions	* 118	* 84
Figure N	Index of Attitudes toward Marijuana, by Education: Positive Mentions	* 119	
Table 5-9	Index of Attitudes toward Marijuana among Subgroups of Youth		*
Table 5-10	Preferred Handling of Marijuana Offenses: Adults	112	
Table 5-11	Preferred Handling of Heroin Offenses: Adults	113	
Table 5-12	Comparisons of Adult Attitudes toward Heroin Offenses, 1972-1974	113	
Table 5-13	Reported Ways of Coping with Stress	3-4	
Table 5-14	Characteristics of Adults Using Alcohol or Pills to Cope with Stress, 1972-1974	4	

* See Section E of Appendix in this volume, "Descriptions of Analysis Variables," for explanation of variables comprising "Index of Attitudes toward Marijuana."

B. Sample Characteristics Compared with Census Estimates

1. Adult sample

	Sample	Census*
Sex		
Men	[illegible]	[illegible]
Women	[illegible]	[illegible]
Age		
18-24	[illegible]	[illegible]
25-34	[illegible]	[illegible]
35-49	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 or older	[illegible]	[illegible]
Not reported		
Education		
8th grade or less	[illegible]	[illegible]
Some high school	[illegible]	[illegible]
High school graduate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Some college	[illegible]	[illegible]
College graduate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other	[illegible]	
Race		
White	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonwhite	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unclassifiable	[illegible]	
Marital Status		
Married	[illegible]	[illegible]
Single	[illegible]	[illegible]
Widowed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Divorced/separated	[illegible]	[illegible]
Not reported		
Region		
Northeast	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
South	[illegible]	[illegible]
West	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Source: Population Characteristics: Current population reports. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1972

2. Youth sample

	Sample	Census*
Sex		
Male	370	2216
Female	60	60
Age		
12 years	100	1170
13 years	17	17
14 years	17	17
15 years	17	17
16 years	16	15
17 years	17	16
Race		
White	6026	6026
Nonwhite	13	13
Unclassifiable	1	
Region		
Northeast	130	2130
North Central	20	20
South	31	31
West	13	13

* Source: Population Characteristics: Current population reports. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970.

4. Sampling Tolerances for Survey Data

The results of any sample survey are subject to sampling variability which sample tolerances. This means that an estimate from the sample will differ a range specified by the true population value that we obtain the difference. The size of this range is attributable due to fluctuations by the selection of respondents which a particular sample. For example, all other things being equal, the statistical margin for error is greater than 5% of the respondents express a view that they strongly 10% or 90% would express such a view.

The table below displays the tolerances that would apply if various proportions of the public give a certain answer to a survey question. This table is appropriate the table to place at the 95% level. In this case, the chances are 95 in 100 that the results of every sample that will differ the range specified by the population value that we obtain the difference.

Statistical Reliability
95% Confidence Level, Sample Size 2,500

Number of Interviews	Proportion Giving an Answer				
	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	50% or 50%	50%
Total (977) Interviews)	%	%	%	%	%
Northeast (256)	%	%	%	%	%
North Central (319)	%	%	%	%	%
South (1016)	%	%	%	%	%
West (569)	%	%	%	%	%
Youth (965)	%	%	%	%	%
Northeast (149)	%	%	%	%	%
North Central (201)	%	%	%	%	%
South (60)	%	%	%	%	%
West (177)	%	%	%	%	%

For example, when 50% of all adults (977) say they have used some product, the range is the past month, the margin of statistical error is +% - 3% that the true value is between 47% and 53%. When 50% of adults in the West say they have used some product the past month, this is compared to a 5% tolerance (+11% -11% actual value). The table value is plus or 3% of the value point to be the range of accuracy in the West were interviewed. The result of that sample would have shown 39% and the correct answer (50 ± 3%). This tolerance that an update (or subsequent) also applies, as does reliability of results, although the latter changes with more.

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[illegible]

G. THE VALIDITY STUDY*

In preparation for the national survey, the staff of the Social Research Group conducted a special study in the San Francisco Bay area to investigate the capability of our data-gathering technique (personal, in-home interviews) in eliciting accurate information on what is generally regarded as a sensitive subject. The report of this study is complete,* and the results are summarized below.

Two basic approaches were implemented. In one, the responses of a group of 100 presumed drug users were compared with those of randomly selected, matched persons. In the other, the interview data of 80 presumed users were compared with information collected from their clinic files. These two approaches are described more fully below.

Group Validity Approach

A "known" index group of drug users and former drug users identified from drug clinic files, was compared with a randomly selected group matched on sex, age, socioeconomic status, and area, with the hypothesis that the index group should report to interviewers higher rates of drug use than the controls in a "double-blind" trial. Respondents did not know how they had been selected, and the interviewers had no advance information on respondents. Indeed, interviewers thought they were visiting randomly selected households seeking interviews with persons in specified sex-age groups to fulfill a "modified probability" sample.

The personal interview uncovered substantial differences between the two groups in the expected direction. For example:

- The index group was significantly more likely than the control group to report both a lifetime history of use and current use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs (barbiturates, tranquilizers, and/or amphetamines) acquired outside of the normal medical delivery system.

- An outright majority (56 percent) of the index group reported such behavior, compared to only 39 percent of the control group. Almost one in five of the index group also reported current illicit use of such prescription drugs. The importance of the matching procedure used in this study is emphasized by the fact that comparative figures from a national survey in 1971 indicated that only 3 percent of the general population had acquired such drugs extra-medically.**

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* Cisin, Ira H. and Hugh J. Parry, "Sensitivity of Survey Techniques in Measuring Illicit Drug Use," Report #75-1, Social Research Group, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., March, 1975.

**Parry, Hugh, et al., "Acquisition of Prescription Psychotherapeutic Drugs through Nonmedical Channels," Proceedings of the Annual Conference of the American Association of Public Opinion Research, 1973.

- The index group was substantially more likely to report having used marijuana and/or hashish. Moreover, current users of marijuana among the index group were particularly likely to supplement this drug with various prescription drugs acquired illicitly, with heroin and other assorted opiates and with cocaine.

- Although heroin use was infrequent in both groups, it still was more than twice as high among the index group. Significant differences were also found when it came to the currently "trendy" drug, cocaine.

- First-time entrance into illicit drug use in the year preceding the survey, with cocaine as the vehicle, was more common among the index group than among the control group.

- Finally, members of the control group were much less likely to know a drug user and to be offered a chance to use a drug. The index group, in contrast, was particularly likely to report having contacts in the drug scene, to be offered drugs and to use a drug at the very first offer.

Individual Validity Approach

The questionnaire reports of the members of the index group were compared with their clinic records in this portion of the Validity Study. In this instance, the validation technique was somewhat vitiated by the extremely disappointing quality of the clinic records. Indeed, the data suggest very strongly that in many instances, the survey technique is a more valid approach than examination of records in their present state.

For example:

- For six of nine drugs, the questionnaire revealed higher lifetime prevalence rates (that is, "ever used") than did the clinic records. The difference was particularly large in the case of marijuana. Only in the instance of a single drug, heroin, did the clinic records enjoy a sizeable advantage.

- A very similar pattern was observed for the factor of detection (e.g., of the cases reported as ever used by clinics, the proportion that were detected by the questionnaire, and vice versa). The questionnaire method had the advantage for six of nine drugs, particularly marijuana. The clinic records displayed better detection of heroin.

- Assuming the validity problem here involves false denial, comparisons were made in terms of two "power" statistics. Among all users who reported having ever used a drug in either the clinic records or the survey, the proportions uncovered by the clinic records and the survey questionnaire represent their respective "power." The survey method was again classified as more "powerful" in the case of six of nine drugs, with the greatest differences for marijuana and miscellaneous opiates other than heroin. The clinic records were rated as more "powerful" in three instances, particularly in the case of heroin.

B. Copies of Questionnaires and Exhibits

1. Adult Male Questionnaire

[illegible]

LOCATION #:_____

HOUSING UNIT #:_____

TIME STARTED:_____

CURRENT TRENDS

Hello, I'm _____ and I'm working on a nationwide survey for Response Analysis Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey, and for the George Washington University. You should have received a letter from us a few days ago, telling about this survey. (LEAVE COPY OF LETTER, IF NECESSARY.) As is always true in our work, the answers which you give us will be kept strictly confidential. The results are a statistical tabulation of everyone's answers, and no names are ever connected with the survey.

Before I tell you about the particular issues that the survey is mostly about, there are a few general questions. For example:

1. Please think for a moment of the problems that need the most attention here, in and around the community where you live. What are the two or three problems around here that need the most attention? (IF "DRUGS" MENTIONED, PROBE: What is it about drugs that you are thinking of?)

   1. _____

   _____

   2. _____

   _____

   3. _____

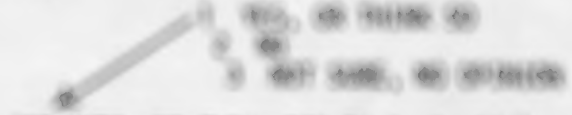
   _____

2. I am going to mention some issues that have been problems in some communities. After I say each one, please tell me if you think this problem is better, worse, or about the same now as it was two or three years ago. Here is the first one:

	BETTER NOW	SAME NOW	WORSE NOW	NO OPINION	
a. Cost of living, making ends meet	1	2	3	4	[illegible]
b. Safety in the streets	1	2	3	4	[illegible]
c. Drug abuse	1	2	3	4	[illegible]
d. Pollution	1	2	3	4	[illegible]

Here is a different kind of question.

8. There are times when nearly all of us feel out of sorts. We really like, but nervous, or depressed, or under stress. Have you ever had this kind of feeling?



(IF "YES, IN THE PAST 30 D, 1, ASK).

a. I'm going to read you some things that people do when they feel that way or nervous, or depressed, or under stress. Please tell me if it is something that you do a lot, do sometimes, or never do, when you feel that way. For example: [DRINK LESS (OR DRINK MORE)]

	DO A LOT	SOME-TIMES	NEVER	DK/ REFUSED	
a. Do good to yourself by getting off some work you are supposed to do.	1	2	3	8	(49)
b. Do good to yourself by buying something.	1	2	3	8	(50)
c. Have something to eat, like ice cream, or whatever is a real treat.	1	2	3	8	(51)
d. Try to feel better by drinking coffee or tea or other stimulant beverage.	1	2	3	8	(52)
e. Take a pill to help calm you down or cheer you up.	1	2	3	8	(53)
f. Just try to forget what is bothering you until it goes away.	1	2	3	8	(54)
g. Turn up the stereo or sing out try to do something about it.	1	2	3	8	(55)

(ب) [illegible]

[illegible]

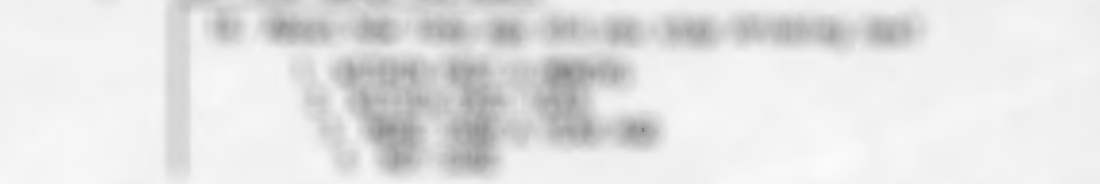
(ب) [illegible]

[illegible]

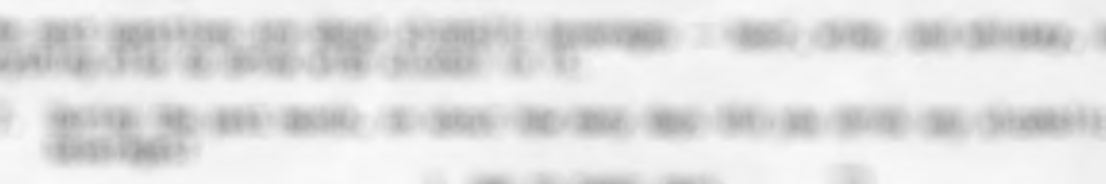
(1) [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

(3) [illegible]



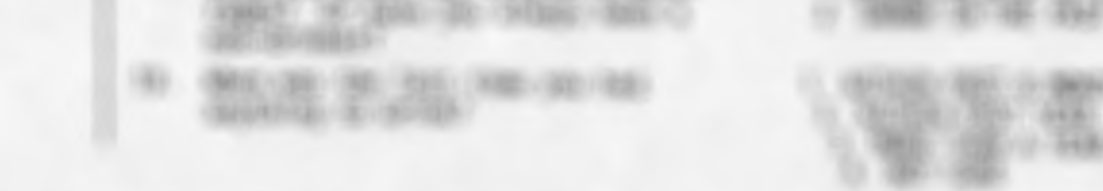
(4) [illegible]



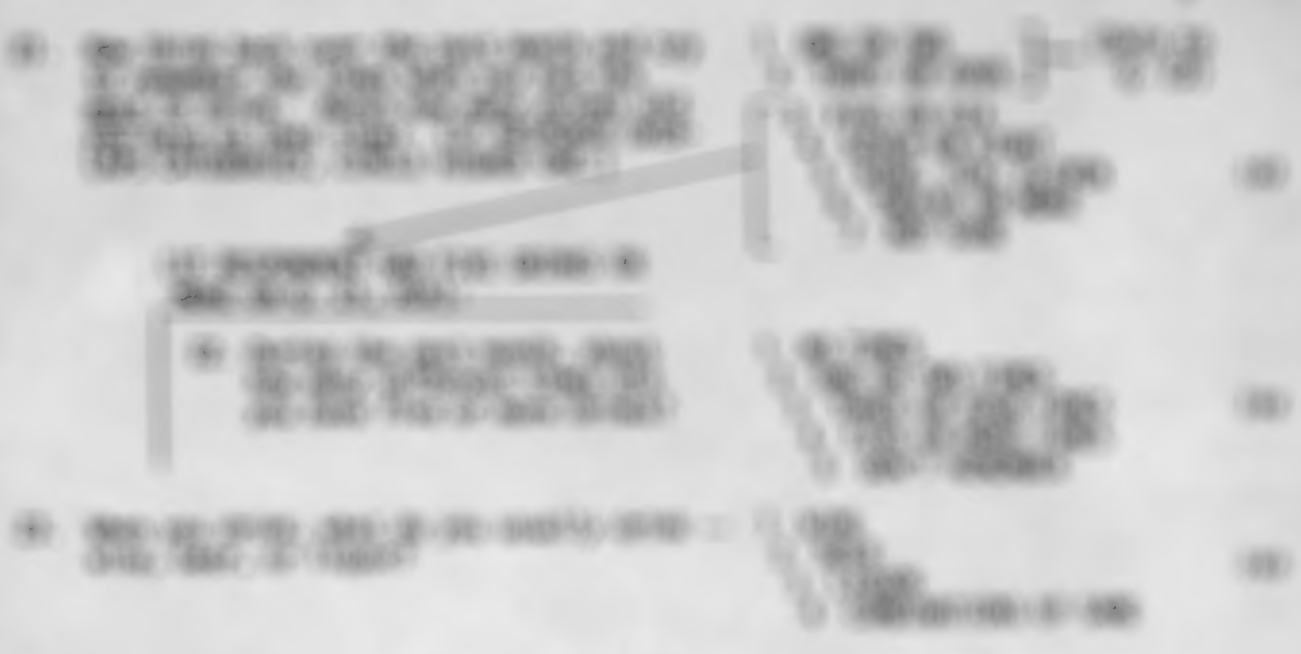
(5) [illegible]

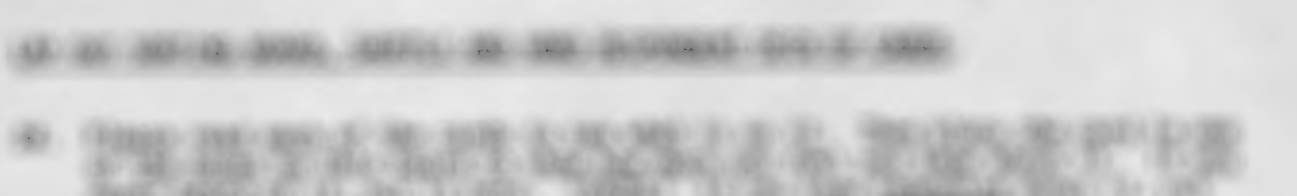
(6) [illegible]

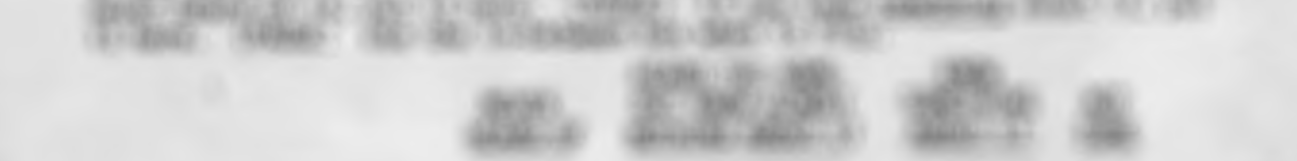
(7) [illegible]



(8) [illegible]







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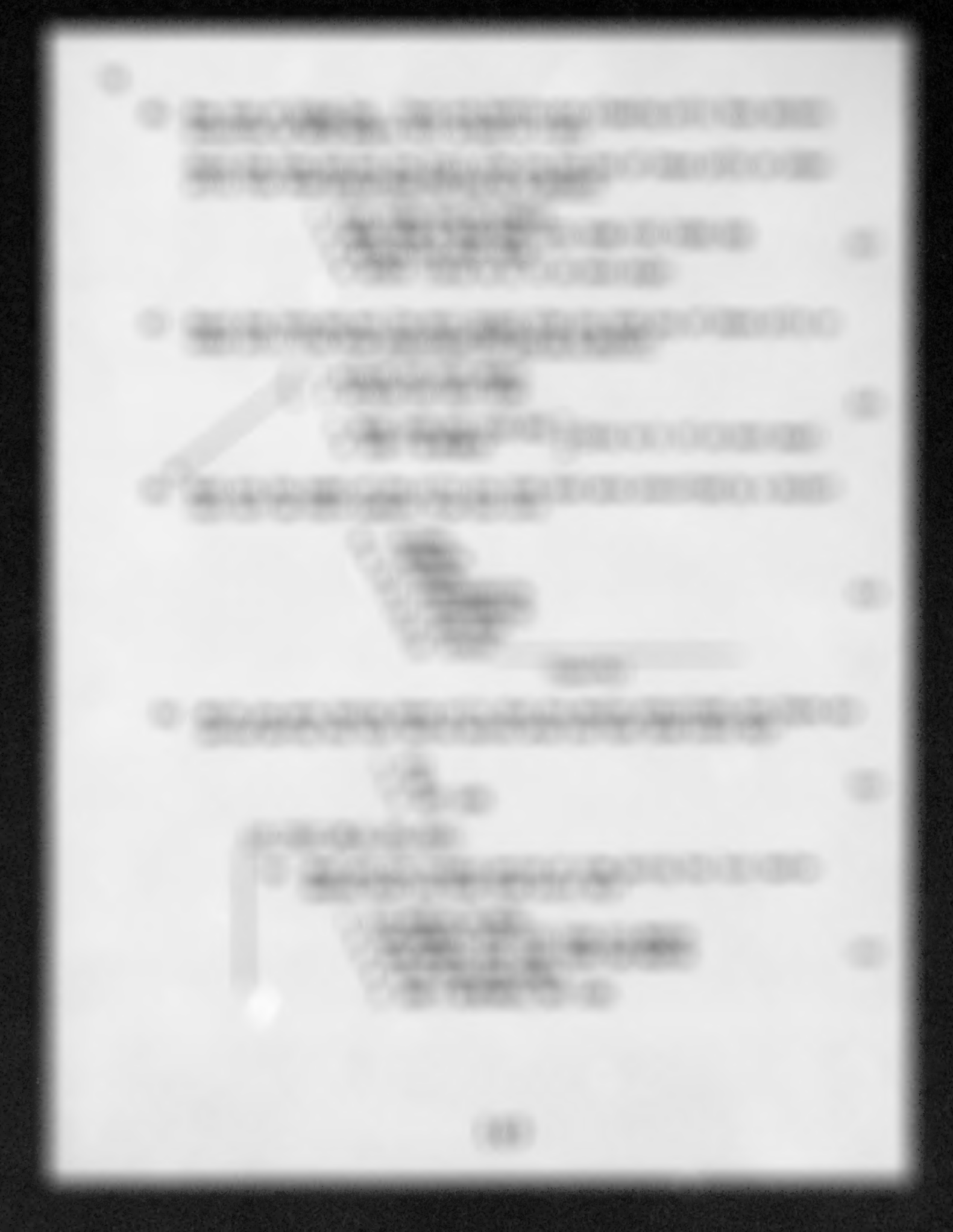
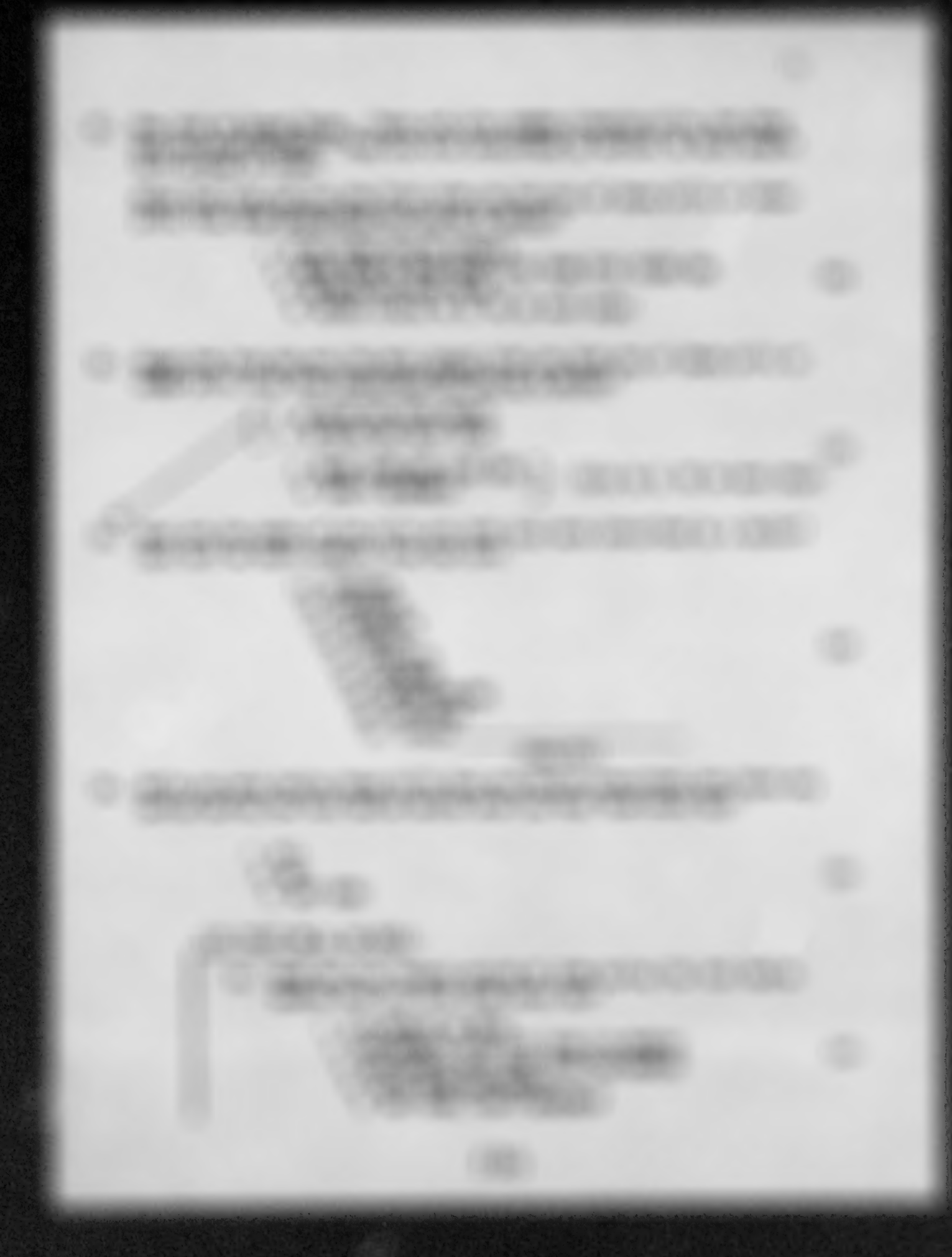
[illegible]





56. Now please look at all the pills on the whole card, all three groups. People sometimes use these on their own, to help relax or just to feel good. These pills are sometimes called "downs" or "downers."

	YES	NO	NOT SURE	
a. Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work?	1	2	3	227
b. Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you?	1	2	3	228
c. Did you ever take any of these pills for some other non-medical reason, and not because you needed it?	1	2	3	229

INTERVIEWER: IF "NO" ON ALL THREE ABOVE, SKIP TO Q. 69 ON PAGE 14.
IF ANY YESES OR NOT SURES, GO ON TO THE NEXT QUESTION.

57. About how long ago was the first time you took any of these pills (or other pills like them) for any of the reasons just mentioned?

1 FIVE YEARS AGO OR LONGER
2 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO, LESS THAN FIVE YEARS AGO
3 SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO
4 MORE THAN ONE MONTH AGO, LESS THAN SIX MONTHS AGO
5 WITHIN THE PAST MONTH
6 NOT SURE

230

58. When was the most recent time you took any of these for non-medical reasons?

1 WITHIN THE PAST WEEK
2 WITHIN THE PAST MONTH

231

3 WITHIN THE PAST SIX MONTHS
4 MORE THAN SIX MONTHS AGO
5 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO
6 NOT SURE

(Skip to Q. 69 on page 14)

59. Which of the pills on the whole card did you take for non-medical reasons during the past month? Just tell me their numbers.

1 BUTISOL, BUTICAPS	8 SECONAL	15 QUAALUDE	
2 CARBRITAL	9 NEMBUTAL	16 SOPORS	
3 AMYTAL	10 TUINAL	17 PLACIDYL	
4 ALURATE	11 PENTOBARBITAL	18 DALMANE	232-34
5 PLEXONAL	12 SECOBARBITAL	19 METHAQUALONE	
6 PHENOBARBITAL	13 DORIDEN	20 NOT SURE	
7 AMOBARBITAL	14 NOLUDAR	21 OTHER	

(Specify)

60. During the past month, on about how many different days did you use any of these things for non-medical reasons?

NUMBER OF DAYS _____ 235-36

61. How about the month before that? On about how many different days did you use any of these things for non-medical reasons? NUMBER OF DAYS _____ 057-59

62. How likely are you to use them for non-medical reasons again? (READ FIRST THREE CHOICES TO RESPONDENT.)

Would you say you. . .

1 Definitely will do it again
2 Might do it again under certain circumstances 060
3 Definitely will not do it again
4 NO OPINION

63. When it comes to using these pills for non-medical reasons, do you think of yourself as a regular user or only an occasional user?

1 REGULAR USER
2 REGULAR USER ("BUT CAN'T ALWAYS GET IT" VOLUNTEERED)
3 OCCASIONAL USER 061
4 NON-USER (VOLUNTEERED) -(Skip to Q. 69 on the next page)
5 NOT SURE

64. When you take these pills, are you usually alone or with one or more other people?

1 ALONE
2 WITH OTHERS
3 SOMETIMES ALONE, SOMETIMES WITH OTHERS 062
4 NO ANSWER

(IF "WITH OTHERS" OR "SOMETIMES WITH OTHERS" ON Q. 64, ASK):

65. Are you usually at a party or not at a party?

1 AT A PARTY
2 NOT AT A PARTY
3 SOMETIMES AT A PARTY, SOMETIMES NOT 063
4 NO ANSWER

66. When you use these pills, do you sometimes take some other kind of pill, or alcohol, or marijuana at about the same time?

1 YES
2 NO -(Skip to Q. 69, on next page) 064
3 NOT SURE

(IF "YES" OR "NOT SURE" ON Q. 66, ASK):

67. What do you use with it most often -- another kind of pill, or alcohol, or marijuana?

1 ANOTHER KIND OF PILL
2 ALCOHOL
3 MARIJUANA 065
4 SOMETHING ELSE (What?)_____

68. How often do you use these together? (READ FIRST THREE CHOICES.)

1 Nearly every time
2 About half the time
3 Less than half the time 066
4 NOT SURE

TAKE BACK CARD B AND HAND RESPONDENT CARD C.

These are tranquilizers, and doctors sometimes prescribe them to calm people down, quiet their nerves, or relax their muscles.

69. About how long ago was the *first* time you took any of these pills or other pills like them *prescribed for you by a doctor*?

1 FIVE YEARS AGO OR LONGER
2 MORE THAN ONE YEAR AGO, LESS THAN FIVE YEARS AGO
3 WITHIN THE PAST YEAR
4 NEVER (Skip to Q. 74) — PAT

70. About how long ago was the *most recent* time you took any of these pills or other pills like them *prescribed for you by a doctor*?

1 WITHIN THE PAST MONTH
2 WITHIN THE PAST YEAR
3 MORE THAN ONE YEAR AGO
4 DON'T REMEMBER — (Skip to Q. 74) — PAT

71. What are the names of the pills you took that were prescribed by a doctor? Just tell me their numbers from the card. Or if it's not on the card, do you know its name?

1 VALIUM
2 LIBRIUM, LIBRITABS
3 EQUANIL
4 SERAX
5 ATARAX
6 TRANXENE
7 MILTOWN
8 MILTOWN, MEPROSPAN, METROTABS
9 MEPROBAMATE
10 NOT SURE
X OTHER: _____ (Specify) — PAT

72. While you were taking these pills that the doctor prescribed, was there any period during the last twelve months that you took them every day?

1 YES
2 NO
3 NOT SURE — PAT

(IF "YES" ON Q. 72, ASK):

73. What was the longest period of time during the last twelve months that you took them every day?

1 SIX MONTHS OR MORE
2 TWO MONTHS, BUT LESS THAN SIX MONTHS
3 ONE MONTH, BUT LESS THAN TWO MONTHS
4 LESS THAN ONE MONTH
5 DON'T REMEMBER, NOT SURE — PAT

74a. Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work?

b. Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you?

c. Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills for some other non-medical reason, and not because you needed it?

	YES	NO	NOT SURE	
a.	1	2	3	PAT
b.	1	2	3	PAT
c.	1	2	3	PAT

INTERVIEWER: IF "NO" ON ALL THREE ABOVE, SKIP TO Q. 87 ON PAGE 61.
IF ANY YESES OR NOT SURES, GO ON TO Q. 75 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

70. About how long ago was the first time you took any of these pills (or other pills like them) for any of the reasons just mentioned?

1 FIVE YEARS AGO OR LONGER
2 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO, LESS THAN FIVE YEARS AGO
3 SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO
4 MORE THAN ONE MONTH AGO, LESS THAN SIX MONTHS AGO
5 WITHIN THE PAST MONTH
6 NOT SURE

71. About how long ago was the most recent time you took any of these pills for non-medical reasons?

1 WITHIN THE PAST WEEK
2 WITHIN THE PAST MONTH
3 WITHIN THE PAST SIX MONTHS
4 MORE THAN SIX MONTHS AGO
5 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO
6 NOT SURE

→ (Skip to Q. 87 on page 17)

72. Which of these brand-names did you take for non-medical reasons during the past month? Just tell me their numbers from the card.

1 VALIUM
2 LIBRIUM, LIBRITABS
3 EQUANIL
4 SERAX
5 MILTOWN
6 TRANXENE

7 ACCUTRIL
8 ALLIVAM, RESTORIVAM, RESTORIVAMS
9 RESTORAMYTE
10 NOT SURE
11 OTHER: _____ (Specify)

73. During the past month, or about how many different days did you use any of these things for non-medical reasons?

NUMBER OF DAYS _____

74. How about the month before that? In about how many different days did you use any of these things for non-medical reasons?

NUMBER OF DAYS _____

75. How likely are you to use them for non-medical reasons again? (READ FIRST THREE ANSWERS TO RESPONDENT.)

Would you say you...

1 Definitely will do it again
2 Might do it again under certain circumstances
3 Definitely will not do it again
4 DO NOT OBJECT

76. When it comes to using these pills for non-medical reasons, do you think of yourself as a regular user or only an occasional user?

1 REGULAR USER
2 OCCASIONAL USER (*BUT DON'T ALWAYS GET THERE REGARDLESS)
3 OCCASIONAL USER
4 NON-USER (WILLPOWER) → (Skip to Q. 87 on page 17)
5 NOT SURE

Q. Are you usually alone when you take these pills, or with me or with other people?

1. ALONE
2. WITH OTHERS
3. [ANTICIPATED ALONE, ANTICIPATED WITH OTHERS] (A)
9. DK ANSWER

[IF "WITH OTHERS" OR "ANTICIPATED WITH OTHERS" IN Q. 30 ASK]:

Q. Are you usually at a party or out at a party?

1. AT A PARTY
2. NOT AT A PARTY
3. [ANTICIPATED AT A PARTY, ANTICIPATED NOT] (A)
9. DK ANSWER

Q. When you use these pills, do you sometimes take more than that at [1], or always? (IF SOMETIMES) About how often?

1. [1]
2. [2] [CONTINUE TO Q. 37 ON NEXT PAGE] (A)
3. NOT SURE

[IF "NO" OR "NOT SURE" IN Q. 36 ASK]:

Q. What is one way you are sure it won't affect [1], always?

1. ANYTHING ELSE AT ALL
2. ALCOHOL
3. [DESCRIBE] (A)
9. CAN'T/DON'T KNOW (ONLY)

Q. How often do you use these together? (READ FIRST FIVE CHOICES)

1. [ONLY] USED [THEN]
2. [MOST] NOT ANY TIME (A)
3. [ALL] TIMES NOT ANY TIME
9. NOT SURE

[illegible]

(a) [illegible] (10)

(b) [illegible] (10)

(c) [illegible] (10)

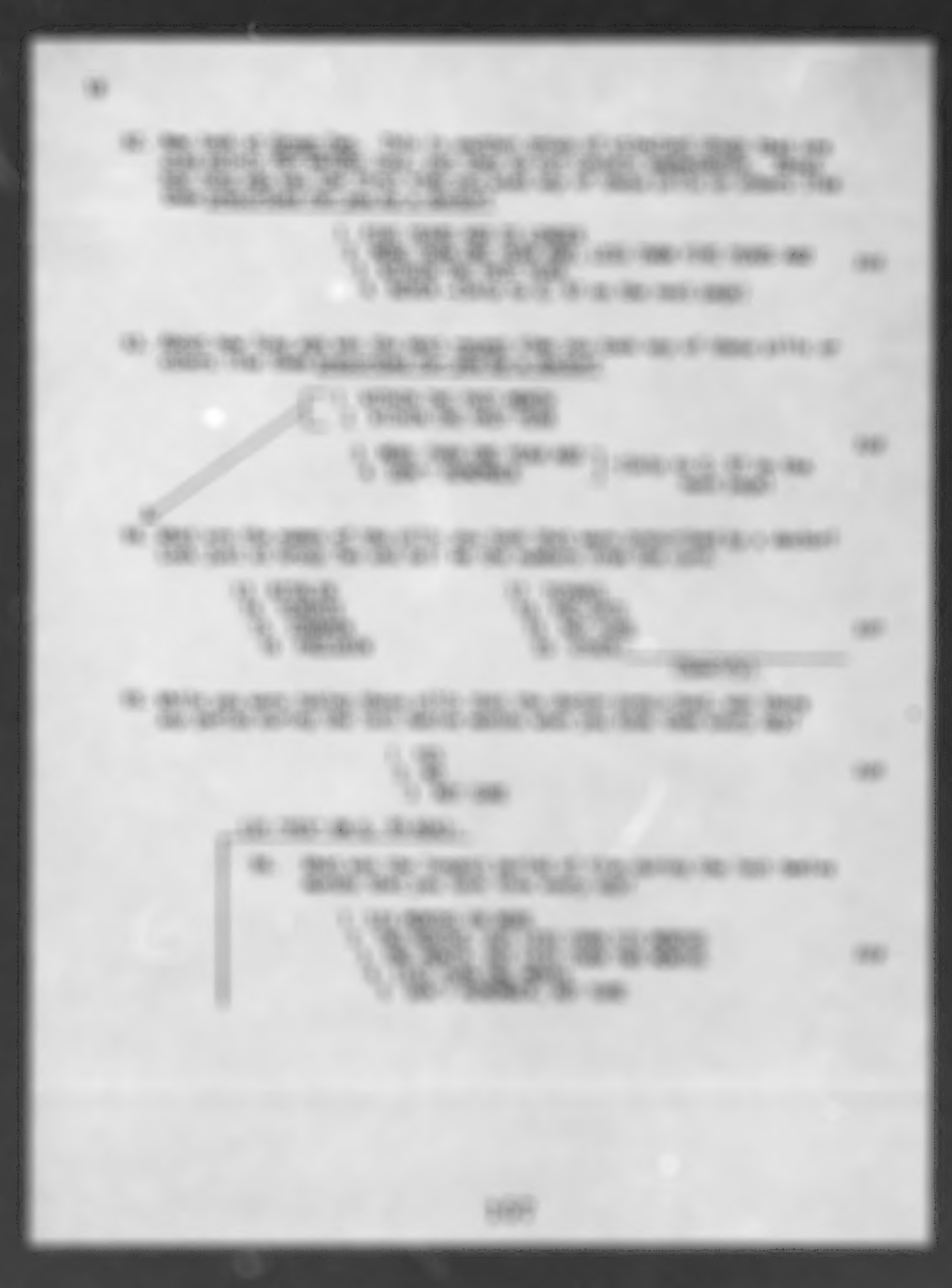
(d) [illegible] (10)

(e) [illegible] (10)

[illegible]

(a) [illegible] (10)

(b) [illegible] (10)



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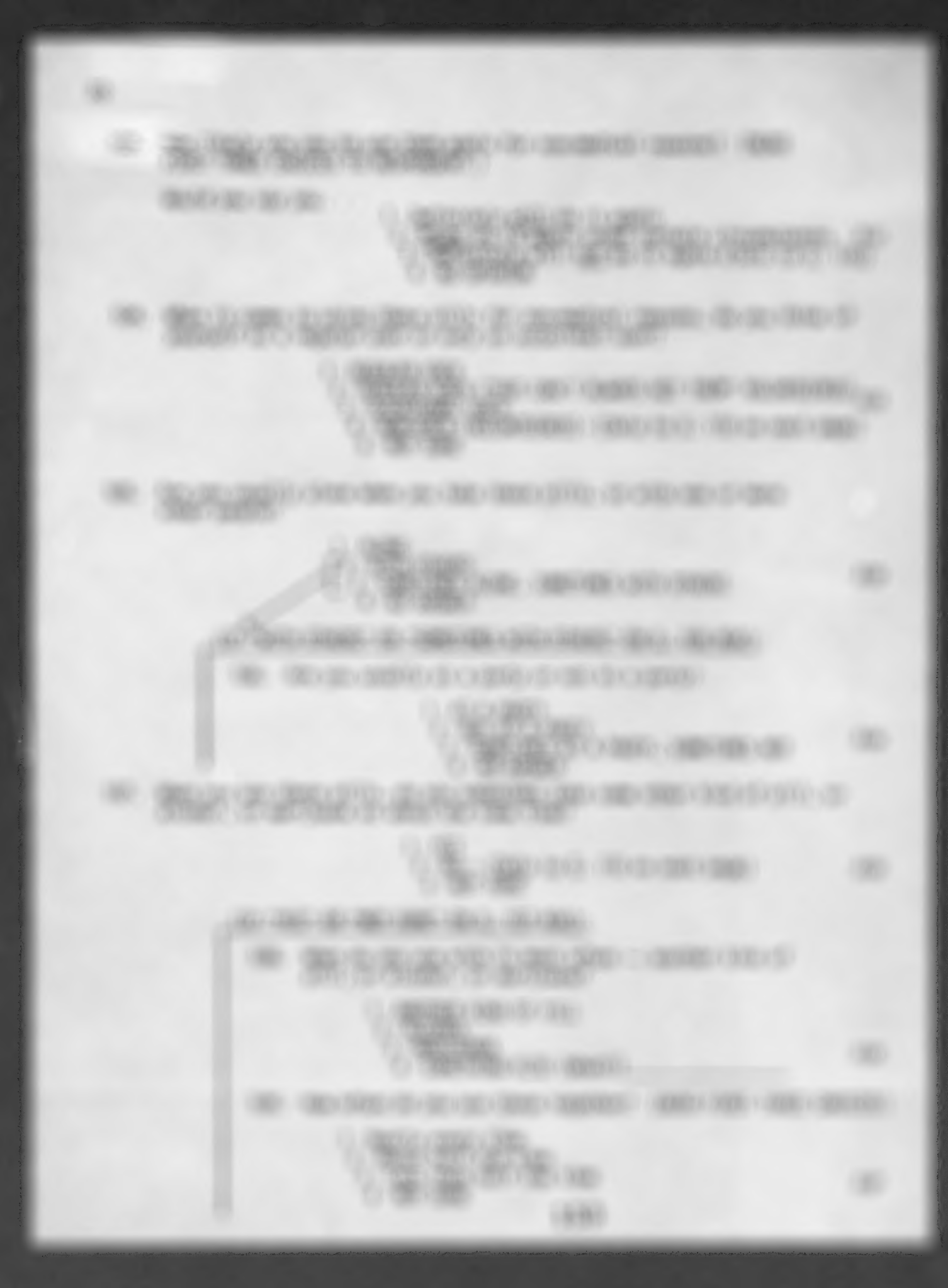


[illegible]

H9. How likely are you to use heroin again? Would you say you definitely will do it again, might do it again under certain circumstances, definitely will not do it again, or are you not sure what you will do?

H10. When you use heroin, are you usually alone or with one or more other people?

H11. Are you usually at a party or not at a party, when you use heroin?

H12. When you use heroin, do you sometimes take a pill, or alcohol, or marijuana at about the same time?

H13. Which do you use most often with it -- a pill, or alcohol, or marijuana, or what?

H14. How often do you use these things together?

HAVE RESPONDENT PUT THE GRAY (#5) ANSWER SHEET IN THE ENVELOPE. THEN HAND HIM THE GOLD (#6) ANSWER SHEET.

M1. About how old were you when you first knew someone who had tried methadone?

M2. About how old were you when you first had the chance to try methadone if you wanted to?

M3. If you did have the chance to try methadone at that time, did you try it?

M4. If you did not try methadone at that time, did you try it at a later time?

M5. About how long ago was the first time you tried methadone?

M6. When was the most recent time you used methadone?

M7. During the past month, on about how many different days did you use methadone?

M8. How about the month before last? On about how many different days did you use methadone?

M9. How likely are you to use methadone again? Would you say you definitely will do it again, might do it again under certain circumstances, definitely will not do it again, or are you not sure what you will do?

M10. When you use methadone, are you usually alone or with one or more other people?

M11. Are you usually at a party or not at a party, when you use methadone?

M12. When you use methadone, do you sometimes take a pill, or alcohol, or marijuana at about the same time?

M13. Which do you use most often with it -- a pill, or alcohol, or marijuana, or what?

M14. How often do you use these things together?

HAVE RESPONDENT PUT THE GOLD (#6) ANSWER SHEET IN THE ENVELOPE. THEN HAND HIM THE BLUE (#7) ANSWER SHEET AND ASK HIM THE LAST SET OF THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. THEY BEGIN WITH QUESTION 01 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

These next questions are about opium or other drugs containing opium and its derivatives. They are usually in the form of prescription cough syrups, pain killers, or stomach medicines -- things like morphine, codeine, dilaudid, demeral, and paregoric. Although these are frequently prescribed for medical reasons, these questions ask about the use of these drugs for non-medical purposes -- that is, for kicks or for highs, to gain insight, or for pleasure.

01. About how old were you when you first knew someone who had tried any of these opiates for non-medical reasons?

02. About how old were you when you first had the chance to try an opiate if you wanted to?

03. If you did have the chance to try an opiate for non-medical reasons at that time, did you try it?

04. If you did not try one of these opiates at that time, did you try it at a later time?

05. About how long ago was the <u>first</u> time you tried an opiate for non-medical reasons?

06. When was the most <u>recent</u> time you used any of these opiates for non-medical reasons?

07. During the past month, on about how many different days did you use any of these opiates for non-medical reasons?

08. How about the month before that? On about how many different days did you use any of these opiates?

09. How likely are you to use any of these opiates again? Would you say you definitely <u>will</u> do it again, <u>might</u> do it again under certain circumstances, definitely will <u>not</u> do it again, or are you not sure what you will do?

010. When you use an opiate, are you usually alone or with one or more other people?

011. Are you usually at a party, or not at a party when you use an opiate?

012. When you use an opiate, do you sometimes take a pill or alcohol or marijuana at about the same time?

013. What do you use with it most often - a pill, alcohol, or marijuana or what?

014. How often do you use them together?

015. Which of the things on that list have you used at some time for non-medical reasons? You may circle more than one.

HAVE RESPONDENT PUT THE LAST ANSWER SHEET (BLUE #7) IN THE ENVELOPE. MAKE SURE THE ENVELOPE STAYS OPEN AND IS NOT SEALED UNTIL THE VERY END, BECAUSE YOU STILL HAVE TO PUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN IT AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW.

THEN GO ON TO QUESTION 111 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

HAND RESPONDENT CARD F.

111. Please answer this question as though everything on the list were legal and available. Regardless of what you are doing now, please read over the list and tell me which of the following you would use, if they were legal and available. (CIRCLE NUMBERS FOR AS MANY AS APPLY.)

1 MARIJUANA
2 HASH
3 COCAINE
4 LSD, MESCALINE, PSILOCYBIN, PEA
5 HEROIN
6 METHADONE
7 AMPHETAMINE, OPIUM, OTHER OPIATES
8 NOT SURE
9 NONE OF THESE

TAKE BACK CARD F AND HAND RESPONDENT CARD G.

112. Please use this card to tell us what, if anything, you think should be done about someone who is convicted for the first time for possession or use of marijuana. Just give us the number on the card that comes closest to your opinion. (RECORD RESPONSES BELOW. USE RIGHT CARD.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	60 OPINION	
a. First conviction, possessing or using marijuana.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	604
b. What do you think should be done about someone who is convicted for the second time for possession or use of marijuana?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	605
c. What do you think should be done about someone who is convicted for the first time for selling marijuana?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	606
d. How about someone convicted for the second time for selling marijuana?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	607

113. Now please use this card just one more time. This time please tell me what, if anything, you think should be done about someone who is convicted for the first time for possession or use of heroin. Just give me the number on the card that comes closest to your opinion.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	61 OPINION	
a. First conviction, possessing or using heroin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	608
b. What do you think should be done about someone who is convicted for the second time for possession or use of heroin?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	609
c. What do you think should be done about someone who is convicted for the first time for selling heroin?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	610
d. How about someone convicted for the second time for selling heroin?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	611

These last few questions are for statistical purposes only, to help us analyze the results of the study.

110. Would you please tell us your height and weight?

HEIGHT _____ (ft. in.) 069-070

HEIGHT _____ (lbs.) 071-073

110a. Have you ever been a doctor for a medical check-up, even though you were feeling fine or was your doctor's office there was anything wrong?

1 YES
2 NO →(Skip to Q. 110) 074

(If "YES" IN Q.110a, ASK):

110b. When was the last time you had a check-up like that?

1 WITHIN PAST MONTH
2 WITHIN PAST YEAR
3 OVER A YEAR AGO 075

111. Do you yourself have your own doctor or clinic or someplace else you usually go to if you are sick?

1 YES, DOCTOR
2 YES, CLINIC
3 YES, OTHER _____ (Specify) 076

4 NO

112. [INTERVIEWER: RECORD SEX OF RESPONDENT BELOW]

1 MALE
2 FEMALE 077

113. Would you please tell me how old you are? _____ AGE 078-079

0 NOT GIVEN

114. What is the last grade that you completed in school?

1 NO SCHOOLING
2 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - 8TH GRADE OR LESS
3 SOME HIGH SCHOOL
4 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE
5 SOME VOCATIONAL OR TECHNICAL SCHOOL
6 SOME COLLEGE
7 COLLEGE GRADUATE OR BEYOND
8 NOW A HIGH SCHOOL, TECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENT
9 NOW A COLLEGE STUDENT
10 NO ANSWER 080

115. Do you have any children living here with you?

1 YES (How many?) _____
2 NO →(Skip to Q. 120 on the next page) 081-082

(If "YES" IN Q. 115, ASK):

115. Please give me the ages of the children who are living here with you, starting with the oldest.

AGES OF CHILDREN:

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____ 083-088

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

第1回 統合(ベクトル)の応用 問題 解答・解説

第1問 次の[ア]～[ケ]に適する数を入れよ。また、[コ]～[ス]に適する選択肢を入れよ。

(1) 点Oを原点とする座標空間に3点A(2, 1, 3), B(4, 3, 1), C(3, 2, 4)がある。△ABCの面積は[ア]である。また、点Oから△ABCを含む平面に下ろした垂線の長さは[イ]である。

(2) 点Oを原点とする座標空間に4点A(1, 0, 0), B(0, 2, 0), C(0, 0, 3), D(1, 1, 1)がある。四面体OABCの体積は[ウ]である。また、四面体ABCDの体積は[エ]である。

(3) 点Oを原点とする座標空間に3点A(1, 2, 2), B(2, 1, 2), C(2, 2, 1)がある。△ABCの重心をGとする。

(i) 線分OGの長さは[オ]である。

(ii) 点Gを通り△ABCに垂直な直線と、xy平面との交点をHとする。点Hの座標は[カ]である。

(iii) 点Gを通り△ABCに垂直な直線と、xy平面との交点をHとする。点Hの座標は[キ]である。

(iv) 点Gを通り△ABCに垂直な直線と、xy平面との交点をHとする。点Hの座標は[ク]である。

(v) 点Gを通り△ABCに垂直な直線と、xy平面との交点をHとする。点Hの座標は[ケ]である。

(4)

第2問 解説・解答

解説 (1)～(3)

(4)

解答 [ア] [イ] [ウ] [エ] [オ] [カ] [キ] [ク] [ケ] [コ] [サ] [シ] [ス]

[illegible]

ANSWER SHEET #5

H1. Age: _____ *641-42*

X NEVER KNEW ANYONE

H2. Age: _____ *643-44*

X NEVER HAD THE CHANCE

H3. Try it? *645*

1 YES
2 NO
3 NOT SURE
4 NEVER WANTED TO

H4. Later time? *646*

1 YES
2 NO

H5. First time? *647*

1 WITHIN PAST MONTH
2 WITHIN PAST SIX MONTHS
3 SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO
4 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO
5 NEVER

H6. Most recent time? *648*

1 WITHIN PAST WEEK
2 WITHIN PAST MONTH
3 WITHIN PAST SIX MONTHS
4 SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO
5 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO
6 NEVER

H7. Number of days _____ *649-50*

X NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

H8. Number of days _____ *651-52*

X NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

H9. Use again? *653*

1 DEFINITELY WILL
2 MIGHT
3 DEFINITELY WILL NOT
4 NOT SURE WHAT I WILL DO
5 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

H10. Alone or with others? *654*

1 ALONE
2 WITH OTHERS
3 SOMETIMES ALONE, SOMETIMES WITH OTHERS
4 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

H11. Party or no party? *655*

1 AT A PARTY
2 NOT AT A PARTY
3 SOMETIMES AT A PARTY, SOMETIMES NOT
4 USE ALONE, NOT WITH OTHERS
5 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

H12. Something with it? *656*

1 YES
2 NO
3 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

H13. Use most often? *657*

1 PILL
2 ALCOHOL
3 MARIJUANA
4 SOMETHING ELSE (What?)_____
5 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

H14. How often together? *658*

1 NEARLY EVERY TIME
2 ABOUT HALF THE TIME
3 LESS THAN HALF THE TIME
4 NOT SURE
5 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

ANSWER SHEET #6

M1. Age: _____ 010-02

X NEVER KNEW ANYONE

M2. Age: _____ 003-03

X NEVER HAD THE CHANCE

M3. Try it? 006

1 YES
2 NO
3 NOT SURE
4 NEVER WANTED TO

M4. Later time? 009

1 YES
2 NO

M5. First time? 012

1 WITHIN PAST MONTH
2 WITHIN PAST SIX MONTHS
3 SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO
4 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO
5 NEVER

M6. Most recent time? 015

1 WITHIN PAST WEEK
2 WITHIN PAST MONTH
3 WITHIN PAST SIX MONTHS
4 SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO
5 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO
6 NEVER

M7. Number of days _____ 087-88

X NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

M8. Number of days _____ 069-70

X NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

M9. Use again? 072

1 DEFINITELY WILL
2 MIGHT
3 DEFINITELY WILL NOT
4 NOT SURE WHAT I WILL DO
5 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

M10. Alone or with others? 075

1 ALONE
2 WITH OTHERS
3 SOMETIMES ALONE, SOMETIMES WITH OTHERS
4 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

M11. Party or no party? 078

1 AT A PARTY
2 NOT AT A PARTY
3 SOMETIMES AT A PARTY, SOMETIMES NOT
4 USE ALONE, NOT WITH OTHERS
5 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

M12. Something with it? 079

1 YES
2 NO
3 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

M13. Use most often? 079

1 PILL
2 ALCOHOL
3 MARIJUANA
4 SOMETHING ELSE
(What?)_____
5 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

M14. How often together? 079

1 NEARLY EVERY TIME
2 ABOUT HALF THE TIME
3 LESS THAN HALF THE TIME
4 NOT SURE
5 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

01. Age: _____ F10-11

0 NEVER KNEW ANYONE

02. Age: _____ F07-09

0 NEVER HAD THE CHANCE

03. Try it? F10

1 YES
2 NO
3 NOT SURE
4 NEVER WANTED TO

04. Later lives? F10

1 YES
2 NO

05. First live? F11

1 WITHIN FIRST MONTH
2 WITHIN FIRST SIX MONTHS
3 SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO
4 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO
5 NEVER

06. Most recent live? F13

1 WITHIN PAST WEEK
2 WITHIN PAST MONTH
3 WITHIN PAST SIX MONTHS
4 SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO
5 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO
6 NEVER

07. Number of days: _____ F10-11

0 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

08. Number of days: _____ F10-11

0 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

09. Use again?

1 DEFINITELY WILL
2 MIGHT
3 DEFINITELY WILL NOT
4 NOT SURE WHAT I WILL DO
5 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

10. Alone or with others? F17

1 ALONE
2 WITH OTHERS
3 SOMETIMES ALONE, SOMETIMES WITH OTHERS
4 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

11. Party or no party? F10

1 AT A PARTY
2 NOT AT A PARTY
3 SOMETIMES AT A PARTY, SOMETIMES NOT
4 USE ALONE, NOT WITH OTHERS
5 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

12. Something with it? F10

1 YES
2 NO
3 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

13. How much often? F10

1 FILL
2 ALCOHOL
3 MARIJUANA
4 SOME THING ELSE
(Specify) _____
5 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

14. How often together? F10

1 NEVER EVERY TIME
2 ABOUT HALF THE TIME
3 LESS THAN HALF THE TIME
4 NOT SURE
5 NEVER USED, DOES NOT APPLY

15. Which one? 1-10

1 MARIJUANA
2 COCAINE
3 OPIUM
4 ILLEGALS
5 ACID
6 PSEUDOPIUM
7 PRESCRIPTION DRUG OVERUP
8 OTHER
(Specify) _____

[illegible]

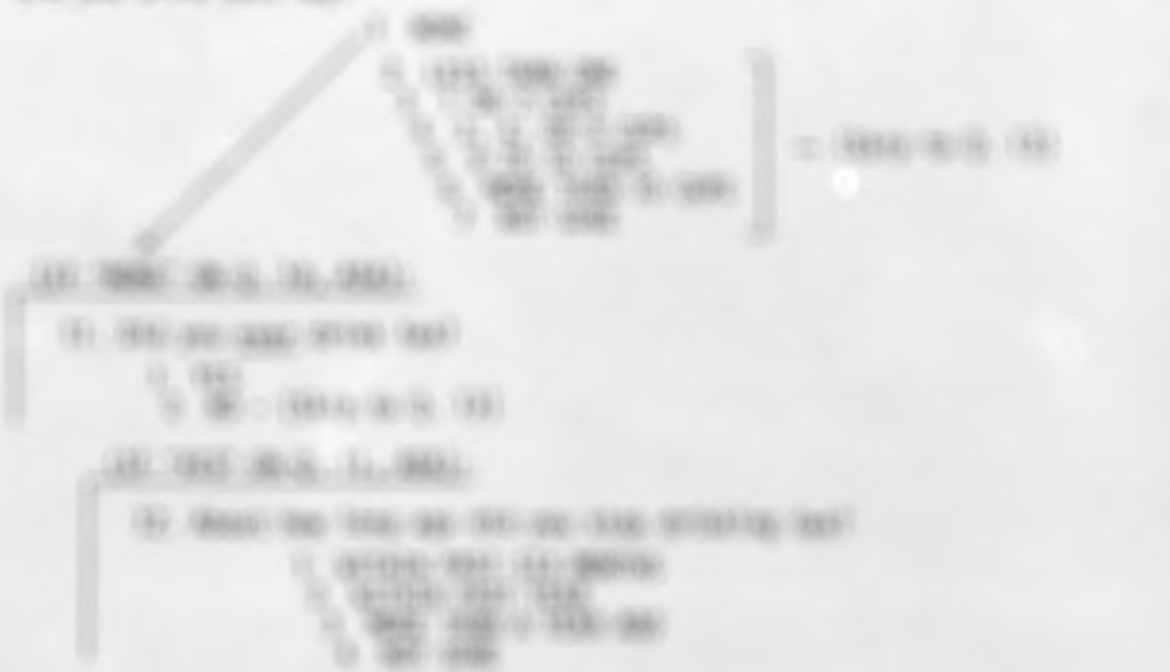
[illegible]

[illegible]

[৪] [২২১৯৪৩]

ক. ঘনত্ব বলতে কী বুঝায়? ১ ঘন মিটার লোহার ভর ৭৮০০ কেজি হলে ১ কেজি লোহার আয়তন কত?

খ. ঘনত্ব বলতে কী বুঝায়? ১ ঘন মিটার লোহার ভর ৭৮০০ কেজি হলে ১ কেজি লোহার আয়তন কত?



[৫] [২২১৯৪৪]

ক. ঘনত্ব বলতে কী বুঝায়? ১ ঘন মিটার লোহার ভর ৭৮০০ কেজি হলে ১ কেজি লোহার আয়তন কত?

[illegible]

(a) [illegible]

(b) [illegible]

(c) [illegible]

(d) [illegible]

(e) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(a) [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

(b) [illegible]

[illegible]

(c) [illegible]

[illegible]

(d) [illegible]

[illegible]

(e) [illegible]

[illegible]

59. When you use these pills, do you sometimes take some other kind of pill, or alcohol, or marijuana at about the same time?

1 YES
2 NO - (Skip to Q. 62)
3 NOT SURE

(V59)

(IF "YES" OR "NOT SURE" IN Q. 59 ASK):

60. What do you use with it most often - another kind of pill, or alcohol, or marijuana?

1 ANOTHER KIND OF PILL
2 ALCOHOL
3 MARIJUANA
4 SOMETHING ELSE (SPECIFY)_____

(V60)

61. How often do you use these together? (READ FIRST THREE ONDICES.)

1 Nearly every time
2 About half the time
3 Less than half the time
4 NOT SURE

(V61)

TAKE BACK CARD C AND HAND RESPONDENT CARD D.

62. These are pills that doctors sometimes prescribe for losing weight. They also make people feel more wide-awake, peppy, energetic or alert. Please look at all the pills on the card. They are sometimes called 'ups,' or 'uppers,' 'speed,' or 'bennies.'

	YES	NO	NOT SURE	
a. Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work?	1	2	3	(V62)
b. Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you?	1	2	3	(V63)
c. Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills for some other non-medical reason, and not because you needed it?	1	2	3	(V64)

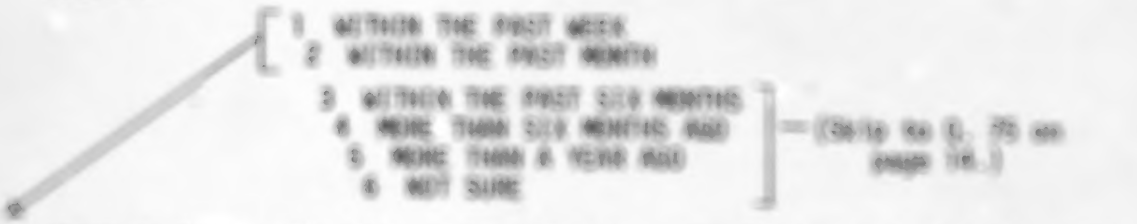
INTERVIEWER: IF "NO" ON ALL THREE ABOVE, SKIP TO Q. 75 ON PAGE 14.
IF ANY YESES OR NOT SURES, GO ON TO THE NEXT QUESTION.

63. About how long ago was the first time you took any of these pills (or other pills like them) for any of the reasons just mentioned?

1 FIVE YEARS AGO OR LONGER
2 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO, LESS THAN FIVE YEARS AGO
3 SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO
4 LESS THAN SIX MONTHS AGO, MORE THAN A MONTH AGO
5 WITHIN THE PAST MONTH
6 NOT SURE

(V65)

69. When was the most recent time you took any of these pills for non-medical reasons?


1 WITHIN THE PAST WEEK
2 WITHIN THE PAST MONTH
3 WITHIN THE PAST SIX MONTHS
4 MORE THAN SIX MONTHS AGO
5 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO
6 NOT SURE
(Skip to Q. 75 on page 14.)

70. Which of these pills did you take for non-medical reasons during the past month? Just give me the number from the card. Or if it's not on the card, do you know its name?

1 DIAZEPAM	11 METHADONE
2 DEMEROL	12 DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE
3 BIPHETAMINE	13 RITALIN
4 DEXEDRINE	14 TUINAL
5 DESOXYN	15 LIBRIUM
6 DEXAMYL	16 PREL-UDIN
7 DARVON	17 TRANXENE
8 SOMBUTAL	18 PRE-SATE
9 OMBAN	19 NOT SURE
10 BENZEDRINE	20 OTHER (Spec-ify)

71. During the past month, on about how many different days did you use any of these things for non-medical reasons?

_____ NUMBER OF DAYS

72. How about the month before that? On about how many different days did you use any of these things for non-medical reasons?

_____ NUMBER OF DAYS

73. How likely are you to use them again for non-medical reasons? (READ FIRST THREE CHOICES TO RESPONDENT.)

Would you say you . . .

1 Definitely will do it again
2 Might do it again under certain circumstances
3 Definitely will not do it again - (Skip to Q. 75 on page 14.)
4 NO OPINION

74. When it comes to using these pills for non-medical reasons, do you think of yourself as a regular user or only an occasional user?

1 REGULAR USER
2 REGULAR USER ("BUT CAN'T ALWAYS GET IT" VOLUNTEERED)
3 OCCASIONAL USER
4 NON-USER (VOLUNTEERED) - (Skip to Q. 75 on page 14.)
5 NOT SURE

7i. How you usually store what you take from pills, or with us or does other people?

1. Alone
2. With others
3. Sometimes alone, sometimes with others
4. Do not apply

(If "With others" or "Sometimes with others" in 3, 7i, Ask):

7j. How you usually at a party or not at a party?

1. At a home
2. Not at a home
3. Sometimes at a home, sometimes not
4. Do not apply

7k. When you use these pills, do you sometimes take some other kind of pill, or alcohol, or marijuana at about the same time?

1. Yes
2. No → (Skip to 8. TX on the next page.)
3. Not Sure

(If "Yes" or "Not Sure" in 3, 7i, Ask):

7l. What do you use pills in most often – another kind of pill, or alcohol, or marijuana?

1. Another kind of pill
2. Alcohol
3. Marijuana
4. Something else (Specify) _____

7m. How often do you use these together? (Read first three categories.)

1. Usually every time
2. Often but not the time
3. Less than half the time
4. Not Sure

THE NEXT ONES I

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	0	0	0	0	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(1) [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

(3) [illegible]

(4) [illegible]

(5) [illegible]

[illegible]

(1) [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

(3) [illegible]

(4) [illegible]

(5) [illegible]

(6) [illegible]

(7) [illegible]

(8) [illegible]

(9) [illegible]

(10) [illegible]

(11) [illegible]

(12) [illegible]

[illegible]

(ii) [illegible]

(iii) [illegible]

[illegible]

(i) [illegible]

(ii) [illegible]

(iii) [illegible]

(iv) [illegible]

(v) [illegible]

(vi) [illegible]

(vii) [illegible]

(viii) [illegible]

(ix) [illegible]

(x) [illegible]

(xi) [illegible]

(xii) [illegible]

(xiii) [illegible]

(xiv) [illegible]

(xv) [illegible]

[illegible]

(i) [illegible]

(ii) [illegible]

[illegible]

88. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 or more 328

89. Are you parents living?

1 BOTH LIVING
2 ONLY MOTHER IS LIVING
3 ONLY FATHER IS LIVING
4 NEITHER OF THEM IS LIVING
5 NOT SURE

329

HAND RESPONDENT OCCUPATION CARD.

90. Please tell me which of these comes closest to what the chief wage earner in this house does. Just give me the number.

1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL
2 SMALL BUSINESSMAN
3 SALESMAN
4 CLERK/TYPIST/SECRETARY
5 SKILLED CRAFTS
6 UNSKILLED
7 MANUAL
8 FARMER
9 STUDENT
10 ARMED FORCES MEMBER
11 HOUSEWIFE
12 UNEMPLOYED
13 RETIRED
14 OTHER:_____ (Specify)
15 NO ANSWER

330-31

TAKE BACK OCCUPATION CARD.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

INTERVIEWER NAME:_____ I.D.#:_____

LENGTH OF INTERVIEW:_____ MINUTES DATE OF INTERVIEW:_____ 332-33

(BE SURE YOU HAVE FILLED IN LOCATION AND HOUSING UNIT NUMBERS ON THE FIRST PAGE.)

INTERVIEWER: NOW GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE. FILL IT IN BY YOURSELF.

PUT THE INTERVIEW BOOKLET IN THE LARGE ENVELOPE TOGETHER WITH THE SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE AND ANSWER SHEETS. ASK RESPONDENT TO SEAL THE ENVELOPE AND TO GO WITH YOU TO MAILBOX IF HE WANTS TO.

BE SURE THAT VERIFICATION POSTCARD IS FILLED OUT BEFORE YOU LEAVE THE HOUSE.

INTERVIEWER: FILL IN FROM OBSERVATION

91. ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENT

a. Is the respondent of Spanish origin?
1 YES
2 NO
3 CANNOT TELL
334

(IF "YES" ON Q. 91, ASK):

b. To which of the following groups does respondent belong?
1 PUERTO RICAN
2 MEXICAN AMERICAN
3 OTHER SPANISH AMERICAN
4 CANNOT TELL
335

c. What is the racial background of the respondent?
1 AMERICAN INDIAN
2 ORIENTAL
3 WHITE
4 BLACK
5 OTHER: _____ (Specify)
6 CANNOT TELL
336

92. What kind of area is this interview being conducted in?
1 IN A CITY OR TOWN
2 SUBURBS OF A CITY OR TOWN
3 RURAL OR OTHER SUBURBAN AREA
337

93. Please estimate the respondent's understanding of the interview.

1 NO DIFFICULTY - No language or reading problem
2 JUST A LITTLE DIFFICULTY - Almost no language or reading problem
3 A FAIR AMOUNT OF DIFFICULTY - Some language or reading problem
4 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY - Considerable language or reading problem
338

94. How cooperative is the respondent -- very cooperative, fairly cooperative, not too cooperative, or openly hostile?

1 VERY COOPERATIVE
2 FAIRLY COOPERATIVE
3 NOT TOO COOPERATIVE
4 OPENLY HOSTILE
339

95. VALIDITY: How confident do you feel about the opinions and other information respondent gave you?

1 COMPLETELY CONFIDENT
2 REASONABLY CONFIDENT
3 HAVE SOME DOUBTS
4 HAVE CONSIDERABLE DOUBTS
340

4. Exhibit Cards Used For Both Adults and Youth

Card A Listing of proprietary drugs

Card B Pictures and names of ethical barbiturates or sedatives

Card C Pictures and names of ethical tranquilizers

Card D Pictures and names of ethical stimulants

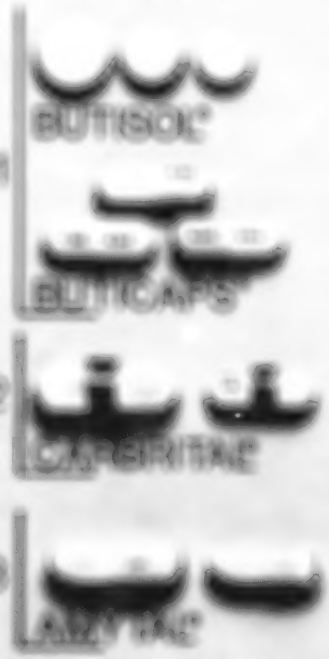
Card E Preferred criminal penalties

1. COMPŌZ®
2. COPE®
3. NYTOL®
4. NERVINE®
5. SOMINEX®
6. SLEEP-EZE®
7. NŌ DŌZ®
8. VIVARIN®
9. NO NOD®
10. CAFFEINE TABLETS
11. COUGH SYRUP

Card 8

DOCTORS SOMETIMES PRESCRIBE THESE TO HELP RELAX DURING THE DAY AND TO GET A BETTER NIGHT'S SLEEP. PEOPLE ALSO USE THESE ON THEIR OWN -- TO HELP RELAX AND JUST TO FEEL GOOD. THESE ARE BARBITURATES OR SEDATIVES AND ARE SOMETIMES CALLED "DOWNS" OR "DOWNERS."

GROUP 1



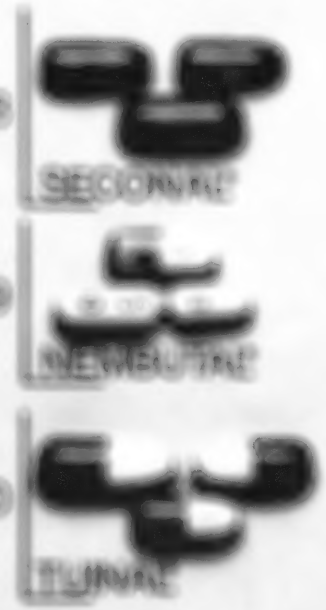
4 PLEXONAL®

5 ALURATE®

6 PHENOBARBITAL

7 AMOBARBITAL

GROUP 2



11 PENTOBARBITAL

12 SECOBARBITAL

GROUP 3

19 METHAQUALONE

2/10

DOCTORS SOMETIMES PRESCRIBE THESE TO CALM PEOPLE DOWN OR QUIET THEIR NERVES, OR RELAX THEIR MUSCLES. PEOPLE ALSO TAKE THEM ON THEIR OWN TO MAKE THEM FEEL BETTER. THESE ARE TRANQUILIZERS.

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]